Machinery, Hardware, &c.

MURPHY & BOYD, Machinists and Engineers, and manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Planing, Turning, Fitting, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Marine Engines and Machinery. Fitting Pattern Work. Castings, &c.

We invite special attention to our new Centrifugal Governor, the merits of which are fully established. Also, to our Improved Planing Machine, which is capable of planing a flat surface from four inches wide to four feet wide, and from four inches thick to one inch thick. Any variation in the width or thickness can be planed by our new Planing Machine. Also, to our Improved Boring Machine, which is capable of boring from four to thirty inches in diameter, and from one to twenty feet long. Also, to our new Drilling Machine, which is capable of drilling from one to twenty-four inches in diameter. Also, to our new Shaping Machine, which is capable of shaping from one to twenty-four inches wide. Also, to our new Screw Machine, which is capable of cutting screws from one to twenty-four inches in diameter. Also, to our new Punching Machine, which is capable of punching from one to twenty-four inches in diameter. Also, to our new Shearing Machine, which is capable of shearing from one to twenty-four inches wide. Also, to our new Bending Machine, which is capable of bending from one to twenty-four inches wide. Also, to our new Riveting Machine, which is capable of riveting from one to twenty-four inches in diameter. Also, to our new Drilling Machine, which is capable of drilling from one to twenty-four inches in diameter. Also, to our new Shaping Machine, which is capable of shaping from one to twenty-four inches wide. Also, to our new Screw Machine, which is capable of cutting screws from one to twenty-four inches in diameter. Also, to our new Punching Machine, which is capable of punching from one to twenty-four inches in diameter. Also, to our new Shearing Machine, which is capable of shearing from one to twenty-four inches wide. Also, to our new Bending Machine, which is capable of bending from one to twenty-four inches wide. Also, to our new Riveting Machine, which is capable of riveting from one to twenty-four inches in diameter.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP,
Rear 155 Wells Street, Chicago.
MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY.
Pattern Making, Model Making either for Working or for Patent Office, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning, &c.
W. B. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors.
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CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Rope. J. C. DE HAVEN.
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BEEBE'S CORN SHELLER
—AND—
SEPARATOR,
L. A. BEEBE,
PROPRIETOR,
Post Office Box 1932, Chicago, Illinois.
This Machine is considered by those using it to be the cheapest and most economical ever constructed. The amount of power required to run it is very small, and it wastes no grain. With from two to six horse power it will
SHELL, CLEAN AND BAG
From 1000 to 4000 Bushels of Corn per day.
Price from $150 to $175, according to style.
All persons interested in machinery of this class will find it to their advantage to
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
feb18-m2 3m.

CAUTION.—Whereas,
GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Have, as the result of the transfer of my work from the hands of Messrs. Wm. F. Hudson, Jr. & Co., been and wrongfully interrupted me, and advertised to sell Chapman's Patent Corn Sheller under the style of Beadle's Patent Corn Sheller and Separator, and have also put upon all parts of the machine, constituting the said Machine of theirs, as they have no right to manufacture them, and all persons are hereby notified that the right of my invention will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
L. A. BEEBE.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.
WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.
To Coopers:
In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the public, we have spared no labor or money to secure the fullest assurance that it will be found the best and most economical of any in use.
DOANE & SHERBURN
Stave Sawing and Dressing Machinery
FOR TIGHT WORK.
This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. Has a Power Feed, by which the operator can change it ready to set up in the barrel, all at one motion, the time required for which is but a few seconds, at a less cost per car load of all expenses. To go with the above we have a fit for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S CROZZLING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S CROZZ AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S NEW TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels.
DOANE'S NEW HEADING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the best Heading Machine in use.
Dounsides the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery can be run from eight to ten horse power, and will cost complete—putting all Competition out of the question.
☞ Don't fail to send for a Circular, before buying, and still you see Doane's. Send for our catalogues and Circulars. Address P. O. Box 2,736.
DOANE & SHERBURN,
No. 75 Clark street, Chicago.

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE.
Nos. 2 3-4, 3, 3½ and 4 Inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Augers.
Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pipe, made and sold Wholesale and Retail, by J. C. HEMPLE,
feb18-m3m Corner Polk and Canal streets Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

CHANCERY NOTICE—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, April Term, A. D. 1861.
Francis Wilkin and Joseph J. Whiting vs. Paul Harcourt, Henry Lee, William B. Ogden, Charles B. Ogden, Alfred Jaffrey Matthew Leslie, John W. Ogden, Peter Lorillard, Jr., Greater Rockaway Beach Company, Nelson Beach, Jr., Alfred Jaffrey Matthew Leslie, A. J. Post, Warren Newton, Jr., William B. Ogden, Charles B. Ogden, Allen Kaskin & Williams, John A. Dawson, Robert A. H. Wilkin, Joseph J. Whiting, Francis Wilkin, George H. Spring, Whitman Ogden Spring, Thomas Spring, Jr., Charles C. Alfred Jaffrey, Edwin Beach, and Unknown Defendants.
Affidavit of the non-residence of William F. Lovejoy, Gideon Swift, Jr., Benoni Lockwood, George Lockwood, Jr., Wm. L. Dodge, F. W. Lockwood, Gideon Swift, George A. Brigham, Charles C. Alfred, Edwin Beach, George Beach, Jr., Charles Beach, and John Wilson, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, notice is hereby given to the said Gideon D. Gilbert, George T. Dupuy, Wm. L. Dodge, F. W. Lockwood, Gideon Swift, Jr., Benoni Lockwood, George Lockwood, Jr., Edwin Beach, George Beach, Jr., Charles C. Alfred, and John Wilson, Defendants above named, that the complainants heretofore exhibited their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1861, against the said defendants, and that a writ of subpœna thereupon issued out of said Court, returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1861, as by law required, and afterwards to wit, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1861, the said complainants filed their bill of complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Court, which said bill of complaint is now pending in said Court, and that the writ of subpœna issued as aforesaid is returnable on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1861, as by law required. And afterwards, to wit, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1861, an alias summons against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1861, as by law required, was issued out of the office of the Clerk of said Court, which said writs were duly served upon the said defendants, as appears of record.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Gideon D. Gilbert, George T. Dupuy, Wm. L. Dodge, F. W. Lockwood, Gideon Swift, Jr., Benoni Lockwood, George Lockwood, Jr., Edwin Beach, George Beach, Jr., Charles C. Alfred, and John Wilson, Defendants above named, shall personally be and appear before the Court of Chancery aforesaid, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on the 1st Monday in April, A. D. 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL,
GALLUP & WILLARD, Complt's Sol'rs.
feb18-w3w

MARSHAL'S SALE — District Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois, ss. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, to me directed in favor of the United States of America and against the goods and chattels of Wm. Hamilton, her engines, machinery, apparel and furniture, and against the goods and chattels of Wm. Hamilton, upheard and furniture to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M.
C. B. FARNUM,
U. S. Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois.
By GEO. L. WARD, Deputy.
Chicago, April 1st, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Adolph Yaeble vs. Julius Wolff Caleb O. Halstead and William B. Ogden. In the Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery.
Public notice is hereby given that I, Ulrich F. Matthes, Master in Chancery of said Court, will on the 10th day of April A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the Court House in said City of Chicago, in pursuance of a decree of said Court to me directed in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot with the building thereon situate in said County of Cook, to wit: Lot Number Eight (8) in Block Number Eight (8) in Canal Trustees' Addition to Chicago and the building thereon.
ULRICH F. MATTHES,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Ryan, Scott & Walker, Solicitors for Petitioner.
Chicago, March 18th, 1861.
mh18-w3w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss. Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Nathan C. Platt, Pre-sident of the Illinois Land Company vs. Edward A. Kinzie and August Belmont.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of said Court of Chancery, rendered on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1861, I will on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell the following described lots, tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Lots 1 and 2 in the Commissioner's Division of Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 284, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 285, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 286, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 287, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 288, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 289, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 290, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 291, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 292, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 293, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 294, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 295, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 296, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 297, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 298, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 299, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 300, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 301, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 302, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 303, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 304, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 305, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 306, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 307, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 308, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 309, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 310, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 311, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 312, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 313, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 314, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 315, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 316, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 317, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 318, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 319, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 320, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 321, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 322, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 323, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 324, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 325, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 326, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 327, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 328, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 329, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 330, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 331, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 332, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 333, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 334, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 335, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 336, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 337, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 338, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 339, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 340, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 341, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 342, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 343, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 344, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 345, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 346, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 347, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 348, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 349, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 350, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 351, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 352, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 353, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 354, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 355, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 356, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 357, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 358, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed of Trust from the Illinois Land Company, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 77 of Deeds, page 359, and also Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being the same lots conveyed to the said Edward A. Kinzie by Deed

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that war is not to be avoided, in the present crisis of American affairs, by any such dastardly dodge as "peaceable secession." If there be any advantage to be gained by a mutual separation, it is only the advantage of enabling each section to fight a foreign enemy instead of a domestic one. This presumption is based on the belief that Jeff. Davis's government will set up a claim to all American territory south of Kansas and Utah, including probably a full half of California—that they will demand half of the navy, and probably the whole of the city of Washington, including the archives and the public buildings—that they will insist upon a re-enactment of the fugitive slave law by treaty—that they will require a guarantee of the "right of transit and sojourn" in the North with their slaves—that they will set up an exclusive jurisdiction over the lower Mississippi—that they will ultimately seek to reopen the African slave trade—and finally that they will continue to exercise their inalienable right to tar and feather, imprison, flagellate, or hang every Northern man who may fall under the ban of their prowling Vigilance Committees. We assert that a war of twenty years duration is preferable to the yielding of a single one of these demands, and if this be the conclusion of the crisis we care not how soon the war begins. If we of the North have got to make these concessions we can afford to do it after being soundly whipped, but not before. If they of the South require us to pay so great a premium for their treason, let them in the name of God, collect it at the cannon's mouth! They will never collect it in any other way.

As the case now stands, secession can only be accomplished by overthrowing the Constitution, and the government organized under its provisions. If the Constitution has lost its vitality—if the government has turned itself into a Woman's Rights Convention—then may we expect to see Mr. Webster's prediction falsified—the fountains of the great deep broken up without ruffling the surface—the laws of the solar system suspended without producing general chaos—the American Union dissolved without an armed collision between its defenders and assailants. Otherwise, not! The evidence is accumulating that the Constitution has not lost its pristine vigor, that the government is no longer in the hands of traitors and cripples, that brave men can yet claim a glorious heritage in the stars and stripes. Thank God that it is so! Thank God that our rulers have mastered the philosophy of the situation—which is that either freedom or slavery must be the dominant power on the continent—that there cannot be two Presidents in the United States at the same time.

It matters not when or where the first blood is spilt, except that the sooner the clinch comes the better. The questions which have kept the country in a prolonged spasm during the past four months must be fought out. The argument is exhausted, and nought remains but to see whether the traitors or the loyal citizens are the stronger party. There can be no peace until one or the other is conquered. History affords no parallel either to the wickedness of this slave-holders' rebellion or the forbearance of the government against which they have revolted. History can furnish no parallel to the debasing and deplorable picture of nineteen millions of freemen yielding the principles of their fathers to the dictation of half a million of slave drivers, without a struggle. If the battle is postponed this year, it must come on next year. If the Union is permitted to be dissolved to-day, the very questions now aggravating the country must be settled by blows to-morrow, or one section must yield. The question is asked, "When will these things end? Once inaugurated, where will the bloodshed cease?" We reply, it will cease at the precise point where one party renounces its principles, or the other abates from its intolerable demands. It will cease nowhere else, and it ought to cease no sooner. There can be no such thing as stability, no such thing as security or permanence in business, honor at home, or respect abroad, until this conclusion is reached. People may as well make up their minds to it first as last. There is no peaceable way out of the crisis except the voluntary abandonment of their position, and lowering of their demands, by the traitors. We do not expect them to do either until they are compelled to.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The courteous act of the Mexican government in tendering Mr. Corwin, our new Minister to that Republic, a guard of honor from Vera Cruz to the Capital, is indicative of the good feeling toward the North which the election of Mr. Lincoln has excited in the Mexican heart. The people of that unhappy country see in the triumph of the Republicans a sufficient guaranty that the era of filibustering is past, and that as long as the party now in power retains possession of the government, they may be sure that our international dealings will be regulated by those principles of high courtesy and justice which were characteristic of the early days of the Republic.

While they are in this temper, we hope that Mr. Corwin will lose no time in perfecting the commercial arrangements with Mexico which the exigency of home affairs demands. Our want in that direction is a treaty as nearly approaching the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada as the revenue requirements of each country will permit, by which a market for our manufactures of all sorts will be opened, thus compensating us for the loss of trade from the South which secession and its consequences will surely entail. Save in the blind and blundering stupidity of the old diplomacy and the absurdities of some modern commercial theories, there is no reason why such a treaty should not be framed. Mexico has 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of people and a soil of unsurpassed productiveness. Her agricultural industry does not come into competition with ours. The tropical and semi-tropical staples common to her latitude are those which we produce, even in the extreme South, sparingly and at great cost. While, then, she supplies us with what we cannot grow, we can send her what the inclinations and habits of her people forbid them to make. Our iron, cloths, implements of agriculture, &c., may be exchanged for what she can spare; and great and immediate benefits will accrue to each of the contracting parties. This is all so plain that it will not escape the attention of the statesmen of either country; and we shall be at fault if the popularity of Mr Corwin does show itself in the negotiation of a treaty like that of which we speak.

WHY WON'T THEY?

But for the discouragement which the act would bring to the true Union men in the North, we should devoutly hope that Ferdinando Wood and his gang, who have so long despoiled and disgraced New York, might put the government of that city on the side of the Confederate States. They are moving in the matter, with, as some of our contemporaries there say, considerable success—perfecting their plans for the movement, and nerving themselves up to the consummation of their treason at the earliest possible moment. But they will lack the courage to strike. As long as treason can be [illegible] by fair words and [illegible] When the cause demands of them the sacrifices which are the consequences of civil strife, they will [illegible] Wood's [illegible] in New York [illegible] policy dealers and rumsellers and shoulder hitters—his body-guard—are mainly men of the dominant classes who use the offices of Religion to support Human Slavery, and the civilizing influences of Commerce to establish Despotism. They have the courage which does not fight. It delights in what New York affords—in long prayers and wide phylacteries, in sallies upon the Treasury, in contempt for the masses of men, in the short-cuts to wealth, in respectability of the whited-sepulchre type, but not in support of an Idea. The man whom we characterize are too corrupt to fight for freedom, even for themselves. They could not be kicked into a fight for slavery, though they could put money in their purses thereby. Hence we fear they will not carry matters to the ultimate issue, and that the purgation of the municipality by rural effort will be indefinitely postponed.

A CERTAIN EFFECT.

The most sagacious politicians of the country are grievously mistaken, if a vigorous display of material force on the part of Government, does not produce a healthful moral effect upon the people of the Border States. The Union men—by Union men we mean those who are for the Union as it is, without conditions—are now under restraint which they cannot throw off. They are not sure that their loyalty will have proper support—that after having put forth their best efforts for the maintenance of the Constitution, the Federal power will not permit them to be trampled in the dust. They want to see physical force behind them; and seeing it, they would redouble their exertions. While they were gathering new courage from a display of manliness and courage in others, the madmen who have gone into the Disunion movement because they could do so with impunity, would be called to a halt by the danger which they would see looming up before them. Given the choice of war or obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and tens of thousands to whom Republican rule is objectionable, they know not why, would begin their search after proof, which everywhere exists, that Mr. Lincoln and his friends intend them no harm. That found, and the trouble, except with the Cotton States, which are treasonable from choice, would be at an end.

PREPARE TO HOWL!

It is evident that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are about to undertake the enforcement of the revenue laws and the reinforcement of the government forts in the seceding States. That they will be able to do this without bloodshed, there is little hope. The determination of the rebels is to continue their defiance of the laws and their agressions upon the Federal property; and in pursuance of their plans they will open fire upon any vessel attempting to collect duties, or protect the nation's rights. As soon as they do this and compel the forces of the Republic to repel attack, we advise the semi-secession papers to set up the howl that the "President is inaugurating civil war." Let them, forgetting that the President is strictly within the line of constitutional duty to which he is bound by a solemn oath, repeat this phrase time and time again. Let them cover up and put out of sight the insults and aggressions of the traitors, continued without intermission for more than four months, and put all the blame on the constituted authorities. Let them howl, rave, rant and roar! Let them scream with simulated rage and undisguised hate; and by keeping up the show, somebody may, by and by, begin to believe that the Secessionists are so many gentle doves, who would not crush a worm, and that the ferocious Lincoln and bloodthirsty Seward are conspirators against the Union that they have both sworn to preserve. Will not the *Times* prepare to begin?

MODEST—VERY.

The Illinois State *Register* prints an article, a column in length, to prove that "Disunion and Black Republicanism are Identical." Considering the fact that every man now in arms against the Government, in the endeavor to effect Disunion, is an opponent of the Republican party, and that every Republican is in favor of maintaining the Union at all hazards, the *Register's* effort might be called impudent. It is, at any rate, "Democratic."

Risking the Ordeal.

The signs seem to indicate that the Federal Government is going to defend itself against the rebels. The New York *Satanic* says this will produce "civil war." It ends a diabolical diatribe against the North in these words:

> Then our Northern anti-slavery agitating politicians will begin to realize their folly, and thinking men will begin to see that it would have been better to have granted every concession demanded by the South than to have risked this fearful ordeal of civil war.

"Granting concessions" is the same old tune which the *Herald* has been fiddling for six months. The fire-eaters long ago gave notice that the day for concessions was passed. What they want is, 1st, The acknowledgment of their independence and the right of secession. 2d, The immediate evacuation of Forts Pickens, Sumter, Key West, and all other strongholds within the insurgent States. 3d, The surrender of New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory to New Dahomey. 4th, Stipulations by treaty to catch and return or pay for their runaway niggers. 5th, The surrender of the Border Slave States and such portions of the Border Free States as they can coax to join their Confederacy.

These are the concessions now wanted by Jeff. Davis & Co. If they are granted, civil war may be averted until the next batch of demands are made. Your Crittenden compromises are regarded as swill, fit only for the slop bucket, by the rulers of New Dahomey. They must have something more substantial. But there is another view of this matter that don't seem to have occurred to the *Herald*:

Will not a conflict be as destructive to cottonocracy as to us? Have they not as much at hazard as our section? What business have they to make demands on the North and set up rebellion and civil war as the penalty of non-compliance? What right have they to coerce twenty millions of free people to submit to the demands of half a million of dissatisfied slaveholders?

If there be civil war, the fire-eaters will have caused it. The people of the North have given no offense. They stand on the defensive, and if they come to blows with the Cotton Confederacy, they will dash it to fragments as a potter would knock a piece of crockery.

Republican Triumph in Davenport.

The Republicans of Davenport, Iowa, achieved a handsome victory at the city election on Saturday. The majorities range from 150 to 285 on an average vote. The entire Republican city ticket is elected.

Diplomacy at Ease.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Telegraphic rumors of an actual or prospective conference between the President of the United States and the envoys of Jeff. Davis having been set afloat, and the fact of such (if there were one) having been kept too close for our vigilant Washington correspondents, we have applied to a clairvoyant for an account of what transpired at this alleged interview, which we give below. (It is but fair to add that we do not rank clairvoyance among the exact sciences.)

THE CONFERENCE.

Secretary Nicolay—Mr. President! Messrs. Roman, &c., three gentlemen from the South, have called to see you on business.

President—Gentlemen, be seated. What is it?

Gentlemen—We have called, Mr. President, on behalf of the Confederate States, by whose government we are accredited, to arrange the terms of peace and amity with the Government of which you are the head.

President—Well, gentlemen, I am very anxious to have peace. What are your terms?

Gentlemen—First, we demand the immediate evacuation of Forts Sumter, Pickens, and any other strongholds or places held by your Government within the boundaries of the Confederate States.

President—Anything else?

Gentlemen—Next, we require you to evacuate New Mexico, Arizona, and the Indian Territory, and quit-claim them to the Confederacy.

President—Anything more?

Gentlemen—We require you to stipulate by treaty to catch and return our runaway niggers just as though we hadn't seceded.

President—Is that all?

Gentlemen—We want a distinct stipulation that you will surrender and evacuate Washington so soon as we can coax Virginia and Maryland to join us.

President—Couldn't you take something else?

Gentlemen—We believe that will do for the present.

President—Very well, gentlemen; there's the door. [Exit Gents.]

The Famine in Kansas.

MARSEILLES, April 8th, 1861.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

As great anxiety is everywhere felt to hear from once bleeding, but now starving, or at least *suffering*, Kansas, I would think you to give publicity to the following extract from a letter just received from a brother-in-law, who has resided in that State three or four years, and who knows whereof he affirms. He is located in Brown county, in the northeast part of the State, near the Nebraska line, beyond, as I had supposed, the reach of the famine. It seems not, however.

Mr. Root was a member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution, and, as a business man, is quite prominent in his county. He is not a speculator. He has brothers and sisters in and near Chicago, and the initials will be recognized by many in the city and in the "regions round about." J. M. D.

PADONIA, March 27, 1861.

BROTHER D.—I have been at home a short time from 200 miles southwest of here, on the Arkansas river, where I have been all winter, putting up buildings for Indian trade and killing buffaloes for our own use, trying to fill a vacancy in trade and provisions, caused by failure of crops and consequent famine in this portion of Kansas. I received a letter from home in February, informing me of the dangerous illness of our eldest daughter, and I started for home in a few days, in company with another man, on foot, carrying our blankets and provisions on our backs. We were just twelve days in coming home, suffering some from lying out on the prairie during cold nights. * * * * *

If the people of the East had not sent provisions here, there would have been dreadful suffering, and it falls heaviest on those who had invested their all in improvements, expecting a return from their harvests. The most thrifty and industrious need help most. The shiftless, who always live from hand to mouth, will pray for a failure of crops every year; but they are an evil that must be endured I suppose, and they must not be allowed to starve.

The representations of Hyatt and others are true, as I can bear witness from traveling through the State on foot, from the extreme southwest to the northeast. Those who have donated to Kansas have done a noble deed, and will be gratefully remembered.

There are many charges against the distributors of the gifts, of self-interest and fraud, but I believe they are made mostly for political effect—to make or kill some favorite town or candidate for office.

Truly, your brother, ORVILLE ROOT.

Affairs at Pensacola.

[Special Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.]

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, Fla., April 2.

The United States steam sloop of war Brooklyn arrived at the anchorage off the harbor on Sunday evening, the 31st ult., after and absence of ten days.

The Louisiana Zouaves, who arrived here from your city by way of Mobile, are the observed of all observers; their picturesque appearance and fanciful colors draw a crowd to see them on all occasions. The officers receive every attention from their military brethren. I learn that these are the vanguard only, that a battalion is expected to follow very soon; the present company numbers over one hundred men.

The works first commenced are in a highly finished state, and new batteries have been commenced within the past three days. I should think Lieut. Slemmer would begin to consider the erection of so many in such close proximity to each other as hardly tending to strengthen his tenure of office as monarch of the island of Santa Rosa. There are thirteen companies at present here from Alabama, numbering, on an average, about ninety men each, two companies from Georgia, one numbering one hundred and ten men, and the Zouaves, representing Louisiana. Florida can hardly be said to be represented here, as there is not a company from that State in the field. The men and women of Alabama seem to be imbued with the true spirit of bravery; they they have fully twelve hundred men here, representing all classes in the State. Doctors, editors, ex Congressmen, State Senators, lawyers, planters, merchants, and mechanics, occupy the ranks, many of them being full privates. Working at the erection of sand-batteries, ex-Congressman Pugh can shovel sand and make excavations like a son of Erin hurrying a task job on a Louisiana Plantation. Senator Bulloch, despite his bulky condition works with a will, and several professional men of undoubted talent work as laboriously as a New York hod carrier. This is the secret of the South's power. With such a noble and chivalrous spirit pervading all classes, the devil or Abe Lincoln can not crush them.

Although preparations on an extensive scale and of a warlike character are now being carried out here, yet no one anticipates that we will have war. The moral force of these preparations must tell so powerfully upon the powers at Washington, as to compel them to the fact that it is absolutely necessary that Fort Pickens be vacated.

While our population were fleeing from the apparently near approach of war, whole families having deserted their houses and sought refuge in shanties in the woods, over twenty ladies from Albany came down here with their children and servants to join their husbands, who were soldiering away down in this part of Florida, which they all say naturally and geographically belongs to Alabama. They are about right. The actions of these gallant ladies in joining their husbands at the theatre of war needs no comments. It speaks in thunder tones of their spirit and patriotism.

Neither is this spirit confined to the married ladies. A young gentleman from that State informed me on yesterday, that a young man who did not buckle on his armor and proceed to the war could not get a wife in the State, as the young ladies pronounced such a one a coward.

In the navy yard they have been casting ten and eight-inch balls for the past three weeks. I assure you they are a species of ball nowise digestible, and a New Englander would find no similarity between them and his favorite and savory codfish balls.

They received also by the steamer Kate Dale, from the Mount Vernon Arsenal, a large quantity of shell; here there is a very large supply of all sorts of shell, but I suppose if there is any need of their being used it will be in this vicinity.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23—3 P. M.

The Senatorial election, which was briefly telegraphed to overtake the last Pony Express, was brought about under extraordinary circumstances. On the night preceding the election, the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats, favorable to reorganizing the Democratic party as formerly existing, agreed to hold another Senatorial caucus. All the Breckinridge and a large minority of the Douglas members were present. The prominent candidates before the caucus were Messrs. Denver, Weller and Nugent. The Breckinridge men preferred Weller, but could get no Douglasites to support him. The next choice was Nugent, the Douglasites claiming that his election would attach the Irish voters to the organized Democracy. On this theory Nugent was nominated over Denver and Weller.

After the nomination, Mr. Nugent was called upon and made an indiscreet speech, strongly sympathising with the seceded States. This speech aroused vigorous opposition to the new candidate, some Douglas members in the caucus declining to abide by the nomination. The Republican members of the Legislature, who had previously declined to support any Douglas Democrat, now resolved to vote for any Union man to defeat Nugent. When the Joint Convention reassembled on the 20th, the ballot showed 45 votes for Nugent, 30 for McDougall, 21 for the Republican candidate, and the remainder scattering. The second ballot resulted about the same.

During the progress of the third ballot, the Republicans and scattering votes commenced concentrating on McDougall, amid a scene of the wildest excitement, which continued until the President announced from the Clerk's table, the election of McDougall by 56 out of 111 votes, and declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*. On this showing, McDougall received his certificate of election. A subsequent examination of the Clerk's record disclosed the fact that 113 votes were cast, two scattering votes not having been counted.

It is admitted on all hands that this mistake occurred, and that McDougall falls one short of a majority, but opinion is divided whether the Clerk's mistake can be corrected so as to invalidate the election. It is generally admitted that had the mistake been discovered before the Convention adjourned, another ballot would easily have elected McDougall.

The Senate yesterday voted to consider that no election has taken place, and passed a resolution to go into a new Joint Convention, if the Assembly concurs. It is supposed that McDougall will resubmit his name, in which case it is apparent that he will get such a majority as to make his election doubly sure.

LATER.—The Assembly, this afternoon, rejected the Senate resolution for a new Joint Senatorial Convention by a nearly unanimous vote.

Haytian Independence.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

BOSTON, Friday, April 5, 1861.

The House of Representatives have unanimously passed a resolution on the petition of fifty-four mercantile houses trading with Hayti, instructing the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain the recognition of Haytian Independence.

James Redpath has been appointed Haytian Consul for Philadelphia.

A State Out of Debt.

A year ago Controller Ball reported to the Legislature as follows: "The indebtedness of the State, which was on the 1st of April, 1859, sixty-five thousand dollars, is now fifty thousand dollars; from which deduct the balance in the treasury, and the actual balance against the State, on the first of April, 1860, is $35,110.35." Now, we learn from the state house officials, that Connecticut is out of debt, and with $2,000 in the treasury. We trust nobody will lie awake any more nights, reflecting upon the dilapidated condition of a snug little commonwealth, that is remarkably endowed with all the public buildings necessary for the welfare of modern society, such as two state houses, a roomy prison, built of stone, in modern prison style; an arsenal (not worth much) and all the other little concomitants of modern society, such as churches, jails and school-houses, hospitals, asylums for the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the idiotic; to say nothing of three colleges, and a number of academies, high schools and other educational institutions. Having all the furniture necessary to public housekeeping; a school fund of over two millions; and a list of bank stocks worth near a half a million; and a grand list of property, subject to taxation, of over two hundred and twenty five millions of dollars, it would seem as if little Connecticut, with the frugality and economy for which she has earned a wide-spread reputation, might be able to make both ends meet.—*Hartford Courant.*

PATRIOTISM AT DAVENPORT.—Charles H. Eldridge, after a long and severe struggle, has finally obtained the appointment of Postmaster of Davenport, Iowa.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

ALL SORTS OF RUMORS.

OLD ABE IN HARNESS.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.—A movement is on foot to induce Chase take the Supreme Judgeship, made vacant by the death of McLean. In that case, Cameron would assume the Treasury, and Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, would be Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY.—Measures have been taken to retain Harper's Ferry against any seizure by insurgents.

CAUTION AND SECRECY.—The utmost caution is observed in transmitting messages and orders to prevent their being communicated to the Southern Confederacy, as was done under the last Administration. None of the orders pass through the usual channels, and reporters for the press are much puzzled to get information.

CONFEDERATE AGENTS.—It is said that the present Administration has been fully apprised of the state of feeling in nearly every section of the Southern Confederacy by trusty agents, and will make every effort to support the Union men in every section, and foster the spirit which is now held in check by the threatening and bullying of the Seceders.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The President will shortly issue a proclamation. It is now in course of preparation, and will accurately define the policy of the Administration.

ANXIETY AND PREPARATION.—There is an uneasy and anxious feeling manifested by everybody who comes within immediate range of the Government, that indicates that the comparative calm existing for the last month is about being broken up by storms. The Departments of War and the Navy are alive with the proceedings necessarily antecedent to great undertakings by sea or by land. The Cabinet preserve a profound and ominous silence, but hold frequent and long sessions, in which it is certain that the Southern complications occupy more of their time than the wrangling of office-seekers, to the great disgust of the latter.

CONFIDENCE IN LINCOLN.—Those who have conversed with the President say that he has satisfied them that he is prepared to conduct the affairs of the Government in the exigency with firmness and ability. He says that he has exhibited to the South, in his course, a peaceful disposition in every way, and that there was no disposition in the South evinced to do other than take advantage of his forbearance. He deems it his solemn duty to make an effort to prevent this Government from crumbling to pieces by the hands of traitors and secessionists, and is prepared to take such bold and prompt measures as the exigency demands. Confidence in him is increasing, and assurances of support by all the Republicans here are poured in from all parts of the Northwest.

THE PRESIDENT RIDES OUT.—By the new arrangement, confining the calls of business to the hours between ten and one o'clock, the President is this week, for the first time since his inauguration, permitted to leave the executive mansion an hour or two daily for recreation. In the afternoon yesterday, he, with his lady and a few friends, rode out to Oak Hill Cemetery, and passed an hour in that beautiful city of the dead.

The President's visit, with family and friends, at the navy yard, on the afternoon immediately previous, under a salute of twenty-one guns, afforded him an opportunity, which he embraced, to examine minutely the foundries and workshops, and the war-sloops at the wharf.—*Washington Letter.*

THE WAR PRESSURE ON THE PRESIDENT.—Since an attack upon Forts Sumter and Pickens has become probable, the President has received a number of telegraphic exhortations from leading politicians in all parts of the country, urging him not to surrender anything, and offering to volunteer in undertaking reinforcements. An enterprising Yankee offered to supply Major Anderson with men and provisions for five thousand dollars on ten days' notice. A prominent Bell man of Cincinnati telegraphed to a Western Congressman to tell the President not to budge an inch—that to yield anything was to yield everything, and that a million of Northern men would spring to arms should the Southern forts be attacked. The dispatch was handed to the President this morning by a member of the Cabinet. These appeals are said to exercise a considerable stiffening influence.

The President is now said to be fully emancipated from the inert influences of the Secretary of State, and to lend his ear mostly to Blair and Chase. Frank P. Blair talked some backbone into Old Abe one day this week, after his outspoken, unsparing fashion. He told him plainly that peaceable secession or separation, was an impossibility, and that the success of the Republican administration depended on the fulfilment of the assurances held out in the inaugural. He is said to have done anything but minced words in his allusions to the views of the Premier upon the secession question.—*New York Herald, 6th.*

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The government is exerting all its power and energy in all its departments to carry out the policy decided upon towards the seceded States. That they are of the most determined and extraordinary character is clearly evident from the movements that are in progress, but the impression is that they have waited too long. The Confederate government is in better condition to-day, for defence and active operations on land, than is the Washington government.

The fact that the administration intends to reinforce Fort Pickens has reached Pensacola ere this, and when the attempt is made it will be resisted to the death.

Several members of the Cabinet have expressed apprehensions that Ft. Pickens would be immediately attacked, and that the squadron now collecting would appear in Pensacola Bay too late to be of real service. It is expected to be upon the scene of action in about ten days.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, besides being closeted with the President an hour, has had an interview to-day with Secretary Cameron and General Scott, and at eleven o'clock to-night had a private interview with one of General Scott's confidential officers. What is up? There is no doubt that Pennsylvania will be put upon a war footing immediately.

Massachusetts has six thousand six hundred and seventy men, all equipped and ready to march at twelve hours notice. Among them are two flying artillery batteries, almost as expert in drill as the best regulars, and several dragoon and cavalry corps, not surpassed in efficiency by any in the volunteer militia in the United States. The infantry corps are all well drilled.

New York State is pledged to furnish ten thousand men at forty-eight hours notice, and other States in proportion. Illinois and other Western States are begging to be called into the field. We have lively times before us.—*Herald, 6th.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REBELS.—No official intelligence has been received here of Major Anderson's daily supplies having been cut off by the South Carolina authorities. But if that fact be true, as stated, it must materially affect the purpose of the Administration. They will not suffer him to be starved out, and if it should be determined to withdraw him, it will be done in their own way and not at the demand of Gov. Pickens and Jefferson Davis.

The recent movements of the revolutionists upon Pensacola and the calling out of additional troops have necessarily attracted serious attention here, and compelled a modification of the views and plans that were entertained two weeks ago. This is particularly true since it has become known that it is the design to concentrate the 3,000 men now in service near Charleston at that point in case Major Anderson should be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. It is therefore obvious, with the limited means now at the disposition of the President, that if Jefferson Davis could collect 5,000 or 6,000 men at Pensacola, a demonstration might be made against Fort Pickens which would endanger its tenure. Its loss under such circumstances would be peculiarly unfortunate, and cannot be permitted. The Administration desires peace, but the principles announced in the President's Message are perfectly understood by the country, and if the Montgomery Government willfully inaugurates collision, they must take the consequences.

In a strategic point of view, therefore, it is necessary to hold Fort Sumter, in order to prevent the diversion of the large force which now invests it, in Pensacola. It is not proposed to reinforce Major Anderson, but the Government cannot be disgraced by allowing him to be starved out. He must be provisioned, and it remains with the local authorities to decide whether supplies shall go to him peaceably or not. That is the whole question at this time, and the country should understand where and how the responsibility rests. Mr. Davis's policy has been to concentrate his strength at a given point, and then strike one successful blow, under the prestige of which the South might be united, and a movement on this Capital would follow. He may find himself checkmated unexpectedly. From long and familiar acquaintance with the officers of our army, he has succeeded in demoralizing many of the best, who have already joined his standard, and infected others who are now in the service. But they are known, and will be observed.—*N. Y. Tribune, 6th.*

INQUIRERS FROM CANADA.—A company of gentlemen are in town from Canada, for the purpose of prospecting and gaining a more correct idea of our national affairs than they can do at home. They express great surprise at the death-like quietude in Washington, and the apparent indifference of the people with whom they come in contact. They are gentlemen of wealth, and seem much interested in our troubles. They will call upon the President, whom they have a great curiosity to see, before leaving, and thence go south to Charleston and New Orleans.

What the Confederates are Doing.

We are reliably informed that no other military appointments will be made by the Confederate Government for the next two weeks.

The Navy appointments will not, in all probability, be made until after the session of Congress, which commences on the second Monday in May next. These appointments will doubtless be made next fall.

The diplomatic appointments will not be made until after the recognition by European and other foreign powers of the Confederate Government, which will be about next winter.

We are informed that no changes, save in important cases, will take place in our Custom Houses until some time during the session of Congress.

It is stated that active proceedings are being made by Mr. Benjamin for the arrangement of the Judiciary commissions, which will not be announced prior to the meeting of Congress.

We learn that W. H. H. Tison has received the appointment of Marshal of Mississippi.

General W. T. Austin, of Galveston, has been appointed Marshal of Texas.

Judge Wm. S. Oldham, who has achieved fame both by sword and pen, and who is now the proprietor and editor of the Austin State Gazette, has every likelihood of being the Confederate State Senator from Texas, so it is rumored.—*N. O. Delta, 3d.*

[illegible] Mayor Wood's Secession Project Revealed—A [illegible] Letter.

"Certain prominent [illegible] The metropolis is true to the Union, and will remain so despite Wood and the cotton traders."—*Evening Post.*

The foregoing is well calculated to startle every thinking man in the community; and we are sorry to add, that startling as it is it does not reveal the half of the treason that is being concocted in this city. We have the avowal of a cotton broker—who does not appear to know what constitutes treason, and who has forgotten, if he ever read the trial of Burr, what the Supreme Court of the United States then decided to be treason—that he's one of a large class who hold meetings and are making arrangements to compel the State of New York to rebel against the general government. In short, this traitor and would-be rebel, openly declares, that if he and his co-conspirators, do not succeed in making the State rebel and join the Southern Confederacy, then it is their purpose to compel the city to secede from the State and declare it a free port. Nor is this all. These would-be traitors have avowed that the bill recognizing the militia, now before the Legislature, has a direct connexion with their treasonable purposes—the object being to get rid of Generals Sandford and Hall, and every prominent military man who is known to be friendly to the Union, and whose patriotism would necessarily prompt them to put down rebellion, come from what quarter it may.

Now, we call upon the Legislature to take heed of this last fact, and to pause in their movement in favor of a bill which has already passed one branch without a suspicion that it was intended to aid and sustain Treason in this city. We thank our Cotton Broker for the information he has communicated; and although it was only mentioned by him as calculated to show, that he and his associate traitors, were in no danger of a halter, because they would be backed by the military, he has most unwittingly disclosed a phase of the contemplated treason which had escaped public attention, but which will now be promptly checked by the patriotic members of our Legislature of both political parties. To be forewarned is to be forearmed; and the people of New York, once warned of their danger, will take care to guard against it. Traitors have escaped unpunished at the South for want of a sound public opinion to arrest and convict them. But no such want exists here. They have only to give cause for arrest and indictment, without doubt Grand Juries will be found willing to act with the necessary energy; we should not be surprised if the first convictions for treason, and the first legitimate hanging of rebels, were to take place in this city. The city police and the United States Officers, will not be unmindful of their duty; and if our cotton broker desires to test the metal of the powers that be, he has only to persevere in the work he says he is now engaged in. He may rest assured too, that neither Generals Sanford or Hall, will be legislated out of office for the protection of traitors who have it in contemplation to become rebels. Even Mayor Wood's avowed sympathy with traitors, will not save from punishment those who conspire against the public peace; and if the parties implicated by the foolish avowals of our cotton broker, are really guilty, not even their wealth and positions will save them. Their names have been reported in the right quarter; and whenever arrests for treason become necessary, they will be remembered, thanks to their talking and boasting friend for his timely exposure of them. We have fallen upon troublous times; and no doubt treason is in our midst, and traitors abundant. But with four-fifths of our people honestly devoted to the Union and to the maintenance of the laws, we do not intend that a miserable minority shall re-enact among us the scenes which have disgraced the Cotton States. We can appreciate the full value of the scheme of the conspirators, to get control of the military by legislating out Sandford, Hall, and men of the same Union-loving stamp; and we are somewhat startled at their partial success by getting the bill through one branch of the Legislature. But now that the treasonable object of that measure has been avowed, it will be arrested in the bud. Great stress is laid by the conspirators upon Mayor Wood's openly avowed treason to the Constitution; but they forget that our Police is, to a man, loyal to the Union. So is our State Government, and so will be in a very few days, all the agents of the General Government in each and every one of its Departments.

With the military sound, and Sandford and Hall at its head; the State Government sound, the police sound and vigilant; the United States Court, its Attorney, Marshal, and all connected with it, sound; and with the Custom House and its thousand subordinates sound and watchful; and the army and the [illegible] patriotic, and all the employees of the Navy Yard on the *qui vive* to detect and expose traitors, our city has some ten thousand persons actively and zealously occupied in breaking up every combination against the public peace upon which the traitors who are now in rebellion at the South, are said to base their hopes of a cooperation by the evil-disposed portion of our population. It may well be, that traitors are to be hanged even in this city; and that the military and police may be called upon to punish attempts at rebellion more severely than we could wish; but be this as it may, when the time arrives for action, they in whose keeping is placed the peace of our city, will not shrink from the performance of their duty. In the meantime, let our police be vigilant. Let such communications as we have alluded to, be noted down and placed on record; and when a disturbance actually occurs, let all who have thus indulged in language calculated and intended to create disaffection and to generate treason and rebellion, be promptly arrested. If difficulties occur, those who now preach treason will be the authors of the disturbance; and if their pleadings in favor of rebellion are regularly recorded when uttered, their prompt seizure when the standard of rebellion is unfurled, will go far to arrest any such movement in the bud.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

What Secession is Doing in Baltimore.

We copied, yesterday, from the Baltimore *Clipper*, a paragraph setting forth the destitution of the laboring population of that city. The *Patriot*, of a later date, renews the subject thus:

A meeting of about one hundred of the workingmen who are out of employment was held yesterday, when among other propositions in regard to modes of relief, there was one to get up a procession for the purpose of parading the streets, with banners inscribed "work or bread," &c. Such demonstrations can have no good effect upon the public mind, but will be likely to damage the cause they are intended to subserve. Our citizens are now aware of the condition of a large class of industrious laboring men, whose families are suffering in consequence of their inability to provide the means of their subsistence. The City Council has been appealed to and has responded liberally to the appeal. Other arrangements may possibly be effected in order to afford the necessary relief. The city as property in various sections of the city that needs improvement, and although it may require a little special legislation to reach the point by which a judicious expenditure of means may produce the best results and afford the most relief, we have no doubt the time and labor necessary to accomplish the object will be freely contributed.

A committee of the workingmen has been appointed to memorialize the City Council for an increase in the relief appropriation, so that a greater number may obtain employment. The emergency is one of great trial. It arises from the appeal of the starving on the one side and the want of means on the other, and doubtless the cooperation of influential citizens will be necessary to meet the demand that is made. If an arrangement can be effected by our fellow-citizens by which a fund may be realized, to be expended for labor at low wages, the amount may be expended by the city authorities, and the most extended benefit thereby secured. If it be possible to prevent the industrious laboring man from becoming a pauper, it is worth the effort to accomplish it, and if our people, as individuals, will contribute in aid of the cause, by ascertaining what labor they can render useful to themselves, and secure it in the employment of the subjects of our interest, they would perform the work of the philanthropist, while they may, partially at least, serve themselves.

Military and Naval Movements.

Some English traveler in this country once said that the Americans expect everything to be done in twenty minutes. The force of the remark has been strongly illustrated by the recent popular clamor about the inactivity of the present Administration. In their feverish impatience for news the people have forgotten that it is but a single month since Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet entered upon office, at a period when the whole machinery of Government had become rotten and disorganized, partly through treason, and partly through imbecility; when the Treasury was empty, the Army and Navy scattered to the remotest stations, the nation misrepresented abroad, and at home every department swarming with spies and traitors. To remedy these gigantic disorders, to collect the army and navy, to purify the Departments, and to select and send trustworthy representatives to foreign courts, was certainly work enough for one month. The immense responsibility that attaches to naval and military operations, renders the extremest care necessary in their preparation, and they consume a great amount of time, even when prosecuted with the utmost energy. War with Mexico broke out in May, 1846, on the Rio Grande, and though the Government acted with the greatest promptitude, it was not until September that Gen. Taylor was in a condition to attack Monterey, and then only with 6,600 men. England and France declared war against Russia, March 28, 1854, and it was not until September 14 that their forces landed in the Crimea, and then nearly a month elapsed before Sebastopol was invested.

In four weeks Mr. Lincoln's Administration silently, quietly, without unnecessary alarm, has raised the Government from its disorganized, bankrupt state, and put it in a condition to face with some degree of efficiency a very formidable rebellion. A powerful naval and military force sails from this port to-day to reinforce and protect the United States possessions in the South. The Collins steamships Atlantic and Baltic, and the Vanderbilt steamer Illinois, have been chartered, and, in company with the frigate Powhatan, will soon be on the high seas, bearing ample supplies of men and provisions to the point most in danger. Whether that point be Pickens or Sumter, we cannot at present say. We predict, however, that the rebels, if they venture to attack either fortress, will be greatly disappointed in their expectations of an easy victory. We have reason to believe that both of these fortresses are far more capable of a protracted defense than the public have been led to suppose by the rumors in circulation. It may be well, perhaps, to bear in mind the fact that no official statement of the condition of either Pickens or Sumter has yet been given to the public.—*New York Tribune.*

A Good Example.

The unprecedented success of that venerable and opulent house, Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co., No. 19 Broad Street, New York, in the introduction of their popular bottled liquors throughout the West, verifies the old proverb, that "honesty is the best policy."

The old firm has always occupied the front rank among the importers of choice wines, &c., and having during the last eighty years made the business of selling to druggists pure liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty, they have done much towards the promotion of a practical temperance throughout the country.

This reliable house for more than thirty-five years have imported for their regular trade the famous "Bininger's Old London Dock Gin," so called from the fact of the first invoice having been purchased by them in England, in bond, in the London Docks, (equivalent to our bonded warehouse,) and now received direct from Holland (the original source of this superb Gin) the entire product of one of the largest distilleries, which is made exclusively for them.

It is a subject for congratulation that the "Old London Dock Gin" has superseded and driven from the market those unhealthy compounds which characterize the so-called Gins, "Aromatic," "Medicated," "Cordial," &c.

The popular Grocers, Messrs. Hoyt & Pierce, are their agents in Chicago.

Horrible Tragedy.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A tragedy, resulting in the death of a man and his wife, occurred on Saturday afternoon last, at Amelia, about twenty-two miles from this city. The particulars, as far as can be gathered, are as follows: For some time previous to Saturday a bitter feeling existed between Washington Grigsby and his wife, both residents of this city. This was caused, as we learn, by habitual stubbornness and perverseness on the part of Mrs. G., and her suspected unfaithfulness to her husband. The two however, lived together. Grigsby left nothing undone in his duty as a husband, so far as providing for the wants of his family was concerned. They had one child, a boy about five years old, whom they recently committed to the care of a friend in the country. On Saturday last they started to visit him, taking the omnibus from the Dennison House. Arriving at Amelia late in the afternoon, Grigsby made made a proposition to his wife which elicited a contemptuous reply. Some conversation ensued, the exact nature of which we could not learn, after which the husband drew a revolver, pointed it at his wife and said, "you have been false to me long enough. You will be so no longer." He then fired two shots in rapid succession. The first took effect in the head, penetrating to the brain and lodged in the abdomen. The unfortunate woman fell to the ground, uttering a few words in an indistinct manner. Grigsby then placed the weapon to his own head and shot himself through the brain. He died ten minutes afterwards. His wife lingered in great pain until yesterday afternoon, when she also expired. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the bodies, resulting in a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Grigsby was a sign and fancy painter by trade. He was twenty-seven years of age, and boarded on Sycamore street, near Sixth. His wife was four years younger than he, of gay and fascinating appearance, and tolerably well educated.

A DOG AND TIGER FIGHT.—A rather select entertainment came off at the Arsenal Park yesterday afternoon, in the shape of a fight between a Brazilian tiger and two bull dogs. A large crowd of roughs, sporting characters and pickpockets, flocked thither early in the afternoon, filled all the bar rooms in the vicinity and anxiously awaited the beginning of the show. The "preliminaries" were duly arranged when a heavy shower of rain came on. Nevertheless, the large portion of the crowd sallied out of the beer house to the cage wherein the tiger was confined and witnessed the fight regardless of the rain. The cage in which the tiger was confined was about 18 feet long and ten feet wide. At about 3 o'clock, two dogs, one a bull slut of rather large size and the other rather below the ordinary size—were let into the cage. The dogs were no sooner inside than the tiger sprang nearly the entire length of his cage and gave every indication that he would make short work of disposing of his canine assailants. In this respect, however, his backers were disappointed. He lay upon his back and occasionally gave the dogs some severe scratches with his paws, but after playing about him for a short time, the bull slut caught hold of his neck, and in such a manner that the tiger found it impossible to free himself. The dog retained her hold until pulled off, when the tiger was found to be too weak to stand. It was thought he had been fatally injured. At the conclusion of the exhibition the crowd departed, seemingly disappointed at the result of the fight.—*St. Louis Republican, Monday.*

☞ The standing army of Great Britain for the year 1861 consists of 238,000 men, and costs for its support something over one hundred millions of dollars. The India branch of the army numbers 88,000 men and costs thirty-two millions of dollars to support.

FROM AUCTION.—
100 Pieces Rich Plain Silks,
In all Colors.
200 PIECES PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
All Widths.
150 Pcs. Black Figured Silks.
Over Five Hundred Pieces
RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS,
In all the novel styles and choice colorings.
Extraordinary Bargains in Silks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DO NOT BUY ELSEWHERE AT ANY PRICE,
Till you see our Bargains.
Illuminated Moire Antiques,
6-4 MOIRE ANTIQUES, for Ladies' Suits,
ILLUMINATED POPLINS,
FRENCH SILKS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
And all the choicest novelties in Dress Goods in unlimited variety. The latest Paris novelties in Ladies' Cloth and silk Mantles and Shawls now in stock.
WM. M. ROSS,
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167 and 169 Lake street.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.
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BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Bird Cages,
ALLIES AND MARBLES,
Peg Tops, Baskets, Children's Gigs and Cabs,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
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SEWING MACHINES,
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—They are fully warranted, are strong, well finished and reliable. Heavy goods will not strain them out of repair.
—They use two threads, make the stitch alike on both sides of the cloth so tight as not to pull out or unravel.
—They have the celebrated [illegible] capable of handling the finest [illegible] or even leather.
—They do not have curved needles, [illegible] constantly breaking, [illegible] straight needles are known to be the best.
—They do not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a chain stitch ridge on the underside of the cloth.
—They will sew over gathers or seams without breaking the thread, or requiring a change of tension.
—They will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, gather and bind beautifully, making the stitch even and alike on both sides.
—[illegible]
—For Farmers requiring a machine that will not get out of repair [illegible] they are just the thing.
WE PUBLICLY CHALLENGE ANY AND ALL OTHER MANUFACTURES TO DO AS LARGE A [illegible] OF WORK AS CAN EASILY BE DONE ON THESE MACHINES.
☞ Call and see them, or Send for a Circular.
COOK, STONE & CO.,
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ATWOOD'S QUININE
TONIC BITTERS,
The Best Aromatic Tonic Now Offered to the Public.
RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY
FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.
This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, [illegible]
CHAS. H. ATWOOD
19 Central Street, Boston.
Wholesale and Retail by
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Not to be Maintained!!!
FOR
STRYKER & CO.,
141 Lake Street,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A Larger, More Extensive, and
MUCH CHEAPER
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
THAN EVER BEFORE.
They have been enlarging and renovating their store, thereby increasing their facilities for attending to the wants of their Customers.
A MORE COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
In their line of trade
Cannot be found in the City.
WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING GOODS:
Heavy Bristol Denims......10 cts. per yard.
4-4 Scott Bleached Muslin......[illegible]
4-4 Brown Muslin......6¼
Spring Styles Fast Colored Prints......[illegible]
Beautiful French Printed Brilliants......12½
Bristol Cloths for Traveling Dresses......[illegible]
Spring Styles of best De Laines......18¾
Broad Tape Hoop Skirts at prices incomparably lower than ever before offered,
AND A VERY COMPLETE LINE OF
Embroideries from Auction,
At prices greatly below anything ever before offered.
OUR CLOAK AND
MANTLE DEPARTMENT
Is in full stock of the latest and most elegant styles introduced East.
We manufacture from patterns purchased direct from the leading Houses East; and our facilities are such that every novelty of the season will be kept by us, and at prices that must command our goods to every one. Any one desirous of purchasing
GOODS CHEAP,
And that will prove to be just what they are represented,
WILL DO WELL TO CALL
AT STRYKER & CO'S,
141 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

BLEACHED COTTONS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
DAMASK GOODS,
Towels, Diapers.
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
Cheap for Cash.
A. G. DOWNS & CO,
150......Lake Street......150

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We have this Spring the largest stock ever brought to this market, bought cheaper, and will be sold cheaper.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 AND 46
Wabash Avenue.
Our Mr. Cooley resides in New York, and gives his whole time to purchasing goods, which, with our extensive sales, gives us advantages in offering goods cheap, that will COMMAND the attention of the best trade.
DRY GOODS
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ZEPHYR WORSTED.
Patterns, Canvass and Chenille,
CROCHET, BRAIDS AND COTTON,
Knitting Cotton of all Kinds,
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A fine assortment of
HEAD DRESSES,
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41......Lasalle street......41

41 LASALLE STREET. 41
COTTON HOSIERY,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
GENTS' COTTON HALF HOSE,
Our assortment is complete and prices low.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
Opposite Hoffmann's Bank.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1861.
MR. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's Safes.
DEAR SIR—In the recent fire, which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices, were two of Herring's Safes; one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one, in the School Commissioner's room, in third story.
We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (the one forty and the other sixty hours) that the books and papers were in a first rate state of preservation. The only injury received was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.
We think, if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be—FIRE PROOF. [illegible] and the plates on the other were melted off.
FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER, President Board of Councillors.
GEO. D. DOUSMAN, City Clerk.
JONATHAN FORD, Superintendent of Schools.
"Herring's Patent Champion Safes," though so often tested, Never Fail to save their contents.
Only Depot in the West at 40 State street.
HERRING & CO.
40 State street.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 and 155 LAKE STREET,
Have just received a large and choice assortment of
FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS,
Percales,
New Styles French and English Ginghams,
Which they offer at the very lowest prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
We have a large and complete stock of
Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Which we are selling at the lowest prices.
153 and 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
We have in stock a fine assortment of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
(FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH)
In medium and fine qualities, which we offer at greatly reduced prices. Also superior quality Hoop Skirts.
W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake street.

JUST RECEIVED—A large and splendid assortment of
FRENCH POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
BROCATELLES,
Embroidered Mohairs, Valencias, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 and 155 Lake street.

PEGTOPS AND BASKETS—Bought for my Jobbing Trade as well as my Retail Trade.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

BIRD CAGES.—A fine assortment just received at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

MARBLES.—Five Casks Marbles, China Allies, &c, wholesale and retail, at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

CABS.—Edw. F. Peugeot, Manufacturer and Jobber of Children's Cabs.
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache.
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.
By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.
MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING. SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I LIKE THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.
HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING. SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.
SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co. Pa., January 18th, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING. SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.
BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq. Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED. Direct A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.
BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11th, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.
REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y. DEAR SIR: Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.
YPSILANTI, MICH., January 14th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING. SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.
[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.
[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.
[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜
is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR
Is Precisely What Its Name Indicates,
For, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; and such a remedy you will find in the
Restorative Cordial.
The experience of thousands proves that no preparation can be compared with it, for [illegible]
It has also proved to be absolutely curative in all of the following complaints:
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
And all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weaknesses and irregularities.
THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.
Also, Liver derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangements of the Urinary Organs.
It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS AND FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.
TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.
As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.
LADIES not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it.
MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.
THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.
The Cordial is all we claim for it.
MOTHERS, TRY IT.
And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands; [illegible]
Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial
and Blood Renovator,
As the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.
[illegible]
PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.
[illegible]
WOOD'S RENOVATOR.
Oh, ye who suffer with disease,
With anguish and with pain,
Who seek a cure from all your ills,
And seek alas! in vain;
Prof. Wood can give relief,
Before it is too late;
His Cordial will your health restore,
And your body RENOVATE.
[illegible]
For sale by the following Druggists in Chicago: [illegible]
FULLER & FINCH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Nos. 24 & 26 Market st.,
Between Lake and Randolph street bridges,
CHICAGO.

Special Notices.

☞ An Important Discovery for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.
THE MAKORA ARABICA,
Discovered by a Missionary while traveling in Arabia.
The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.
The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.
The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and the diseases of the Blood.
This extraordinary remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public. It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe. He imported the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Arabia, through the house of Cleos & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions. Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price and 24 cents for postage. For sale wholesale and retail by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty st., New York.
Sold also by druggists generally.

☞ What shall I do for my Hair? LYON'S KATHAIRON. It is, beyond question, the finest preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its universal popularity. Nothing has ever given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves, and beautifies the Hair and imparts a delightful odor.

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 79 State street.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Old Sores.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Banking and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
[illegible] Clark Street......Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE
— OF —
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

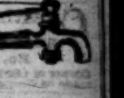
EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
— OF —
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
References—Head, Drexel & Co, New York; Hall & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
J. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. [illegible]

MARINE BANK.
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and drafts furnished to all parts of the Union.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
93 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

D. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. [illegible] Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that our MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT [illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO.,
Post Office Box 8, Chicago, Ill.
Call at 128 Lake street, (Up-Stairs).

To Property Owners.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
Who own, plan and build good buildings. No building complete without
A GOOD ROOF.
I have the materials and am here to put it on and to make such a roof. It will out last Tin or Galvanized Iron two or three times, and approaches nearer to Fire Proof than any other material except Slate, and is a composition we all understand.
IRON—CORRUGATED IRON,
Saturated with a [illegible] mineral paint, that expels the moisture and unites with the iron, so that it will not oxidize, and if painted every five years will last a lifetime.
INVESTIGATE IT.
KING & FREES, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. G. SEARLE, Agent for Chicago.
Inquire at Fay & Co.'s Machinery Depot, 12 South Clark street where samples of the roof can be seen.

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!

Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Flasks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools. Powder, Shot, Caps and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
103......Washington Street, Chicago......103
Just east of Clark Street.
[illegible]

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is Precisely What its Name Indicates.

For, while pleasant to the taste it is re-vivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. [illegible]

Restorative Cordial.

[illegible]

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

And all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weaknesses and irregularities.

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL!

Also Liver derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangements of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS AND FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT

The Cordial is all we claim for it!

MOTHERS, TRY IT.

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also your sons and husbands; [illegible]

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,

As the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

The following is part of a business letter, in substance, thus incidentally given, is therefore the more valuable:

[illegible]

DAVID F. WHITLOCK.

[illegible]

PROF. WOOD AND HIS TRIUMPHS.

[illegible]

BATTLE CREEK, January 26, 1861.

PROF. WOOD—DEAR SIR: Allow me to express to you my gratitude for the wonderful and miraculous cure of my [illegible]

SUSAN RIGBY.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

This newly-invented Cordial has already been hailed by hundreds of the citizens of St. Louis, as the most valuable medical preparation ever offered to the world. [illegible]

[From the Citizen, Centerville, Md.]

WOOD'S RENOVATOR.

[illegible]

For sale by the following Druggists in Chicago:

[illegible]

FULLER & FINCH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 24 and 26 Dearborn St.

[illegible]

Medical Notices.

THE Most Important Discovery for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.

MAKORA ARABICA,

[illegible]

[illegible] MAKORA ARABICA direct from [illegible] through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and [illegible]

LEEDS, GILMORE & CO., Importers of Drugs and Medicines, No. 61 Liberty St., New York.

Also for sale by druggists generally.

What shall I do for my Hair?

[illegible] KATHAIRON. It is, beyond question, the [illegible]

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. [illegible]

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 72 State street.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. 9 Clark Street.........Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE OF E. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK OF CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Correspondents:—Reed, Drexel & Co., New York; [illegible] Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000.

HAMILTON S. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

93 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

L. CORNELL & CO'S Family and Manufacturing $40 SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box 81, Chicago, Ill.

To Property Owners.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS, ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

A GOOD ROOF.

[illegible]

IRON—CORRUGATED IRON,

INVESTIGATE IT.

KING & FREES, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. C. SEARLS, Agent for Chicago.

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!

[illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST,

[illegible]

Money and Exchange.

$20,000

To Loan from One to Five Years, ON SUMS TO SUIT.

R. F. DOWNING & CO., 91 South Clark street.

WANTED—Land Warrants.

APPLY TO J. R. LEE,

[illegible] Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants—No. 126 1/2 S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

MONEY LOANED on Real and Personal Security, at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 62 Clark Street.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN on Real Estate Security in Cook and adjoining Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.

No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6

Educational.

FAMILY SCHOOL, limited to 12 Young Ladies, by Rev. G. W. Woodward, Geneva, Kane Co. Term begins May 1, 1861. $5 per week with usual extras.

REFERS to Dr. C. H. Ray, Capt. J. D. Webster, Rev. R. Colyer, [illegible]

Music Stores.

STEINWAY & SONS INCOMPARABLE GOLD MEDAL PIANO FORTES.

The demand for these instruments has of late so rapidly increased that our stock is now almost entirely exhausted. Our customers will please bear with us in the hope that we shall have a full assortment by the 10th of April.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S Well known Piano Fortes at Auction Prices, AND FULLY WARRANTED.

Constantly on hand our new 7 Octave Rosewood full Iron Frame

PIANOS FOR THE MILLION,

Warranted to stand well in any climate.

Two Hundred Dollars,

Mason & Hamlin's Celebrated Melodeons, Constantly on hand.

ONE PRICE—CASH ON DELIVERY, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Catalogues of latest and most popular SHEET MUSIC and price list of every description of Instruments and Musical Merchandise sent on application, post paid, to any part of the country.

ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHICAGO, H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-St., (Successors to Higgins Brothers.)

Keeps constantly on hand the celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, made by Lighte & Bradbury of New York.

Pianos to Rent and rent applied as part of the purchase money, if bought within one year.

A Catalogue of Select Music and Musical Goods will be furnished to applicants free of charge.

A. DE ANGUERA, PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER 83......LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs)......83

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Paris, England and Prague, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 172 Lake Street, Chicago.

DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company SCALES, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.

A. K. SPENCER, Agent. 192 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by S. S. HITCHCOCK, 89 S. Canal-St., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE.)

Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH, SPOKES, STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. [illegible] Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6311.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. JAMES McCAMMON, Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Moldings, Door Jambs and Architraves [illegible]

[illegible] GOVERNING VALVES, [illegible]

Farms for Sale.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM FOR SALE. In Kane County, State of Illinois, CONTAINING 804 ACRES.

[illegible]

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP.

[illegible]

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS.

[illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

PERSONAL.

James Swisshelm, husband of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm—the Mrs. Swisshelm—obtained a divorce from that lady in the Court of Common Pleas at Pittsburgh, on Saturday last. The cause alleged was desertion.

—H. Atkins, editor of the Bellows Falls (Vt.) *Argus* has been sued for libel by Mr. Brown, late Postmaster at Woodstock, for saying that he was a defaulter. Mr. Brown lays his damages at $2,000.

—Hon. Geo. Brown, leader of the Canadian opposition, has been seriously ill for a month past, but is now recovering, and is expected to be able to resume his Parliamentary duties in the course of two or three weeks.

—James F. Babcock, Esq., editor of the New Haven *Palladium*, has been appointed Collector of that port. He succeeded Minott A. Osborne, editor of the *Register*. Mr. Babcock has been connected with public journalism many years, and has been frequently called by his fellow citizens to participate in the public counsels of the State.

Hon. Robert Toombs delivered a speech at Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., on Wednesday last. The Wilkes *Independent* says that, in the course of his remarks, the speaker said he thought the chances were better for peace than war, and gave reasons conclusive and convincing.

—Dr. A. M. Blanton died near Lexington, Ky., on the 15th. He was born in Frankfort, where he was principally educated, studied medicine, and graduated with honor at one of the colleges in Philadelphia; practiced a short time in Frankfort, and, when the war with Mexico was brought on, he was commissioned surgeon's mate, went with the Kentucky troops, and was at the battle of Buena Vista, where he rendered efficient service; returned, resumed his practice, and married in 1848; he was rising in his profession, but, to better his condition, determined to make an adventure in California. Between 1850 and 1855, he made three trips across the plains, with stock, and spent between three and four years in that country, farming and trading. He returned home, in the spring of 1856 moved to Jackson county, Missouri, and located on a farm. His health soon began to fail, brought on by his toils and exposure in Mexico and California. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Kentucky to die.

WESTERN MATTERS.

CROP PROSPECTS.—From all the counties about us we hear the most flattering reports of the prospects for a good crop this year, and we are gratified to make the same report of Greene. The winter wheat looks more promising than for some years at the same season, and is now liable only to the damage which may attend it when maturing, from storms, rust, &c. The prospect for all kinds of fruit is also good at the present time; the peaches have suffered somewhat from frost, but an abundance of buds yet remain. Some of our farmers begin to fear another wet spring, which will interfere with the corn crop, but it is too early yet to give way to such croakings.—*Greene Co. (Ill.) Press.*

AN EAGLE.—A magnificent gray eagle was exhibited in this city, by his captor, on Wednesday. He measured six feet eight inches in the spread of wing, and was caught uninjured in a singular manner. He had become entangled in the top of a tree by a common steel trap and chain in which he was held by a single toe. When or where he had the misfortune to "put his foot in it," cannot be determined with certainty, but the trap, on a label attached to it, hailed from Oneida county, New York. If any muskrat trapper down that way is minus he had better come up and claim this. The "Bird of Freedom" was caught in Sumpter, Wayne county.—*Ypsilanti Sentinel, April 3.*

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—We received a call this week on Tuesday from Mr. Lomax, President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company. He has but recently returned from the East, and informs us that the prospects of the Grand Rapids Railroad are favorable. A company of engineers are expected from England to make the inspection of the route, and report to English capitalists. Notwithstanding that is a year which it seems most impossible to build railroads, yet it is thought the twenty miles north of Grand Rapids will be completed this year.—*Three Rivers Chronicle, April 4.*

MAPLE SUGAR.—We have been having an excellent sugar season for a few days past. Large quantities have been made, and those who are fond of the delicious sweet are luxuriating in maple syrup and candy pulls to their hearts' content.—*Kalamazoo Gazette, April 5.*

MAN KILLED.—On Wednesday of this week the through freight on the M. & P. du Chien Railroad, ran over a man named Clark, who was lying upon the railroad track six miles east of Boscobel, cutting his head off and mangling his body in a terrible manner.

—The *Commonwealth* says that it has cost the people more, during the winter, to transport wheat to Milwaukee than to Chicago; that is, the freight from Horicon to Milwaukee, on the La Crosse road, has been greater than from Burnett Junction to Chicago on the North Western.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Staunton (Va.) *Spectator* says that the village of Mount Solon, in Augusta county, was nearly destroyed by fire on Friday night last—thirteen buildings having been burnt. The fire was accidental.

—An old maid, speaking of marriage, says, it is like any other disease—while there is life there is hope.

—The sugar crop of Louisiana for 1860 is valued at about twenty-four millions of dollars.

—Florida has just sold half a million of acres of land to some New Orleans speculator at two cents an acre.

—A furniture dealer of Boston is engaged in getting up a splendid set of parlor furniture for President Jeff. Davis, of the Southern Confederacy. What an exhibit. The Chief Magistrate of Secessia buying his cabinet ware of "confounded Yankees!"

A happy pair in smart array,
By holy church united,
From London town in open shay,
Set off, by love incited.

The day was dull as day could be
So (dreaming of no pun)
Quoth John, "I hope, my dear, that we
May have a little sun."

To which his bride, with simple heart,
Replied (twas nature taught her),
"Well—I confess—for my own part,
I'd rather have a daughter."

PROVISIONS FOR A FLAT BOAT.—Two gallons of whisky, two pounds of tobacco, and a loaf of bread.

—John Lund, headsman of the Tower of London for many years, died recently. As no State execution has taken place since 1746, his place was of course a sinecure. He enjoyed a salary of £400 a year, his only service being to appear at the semi-annual muster at the Tower with a large hatchet on his shoulder.

A GREAT LAW SUIT COMING TO A CLOSE.—Week before last the arguments were made in the famous suit of the Vermont and Canada against the Vermont Central Railroad for back rents, involving about $800,000. The case has been on the tapis for six years. A decision will probably be given in about a fortnight.

—The man who courted an investigation says it isn't half so pleasant as an affectionate girl.

A BIG BID IN SOLIDO.—On Monday an assignee in New York put up at auction the entire stock of a dry goods house, which had stopped. It was sold in one lump for $60,000, and paid for on the spot. The purchasers were Bliss, Wheelock, &c. Stewart was among the competitors.

—An indirect way of getting a glass of water at a boarding house is to ask for a third cup of tea.

—Everybody recollects the diamond wedding of the rich old Cuban and the young New York belle. A recent letter from Cuba says: "It may interest my fair readers to remember that Havana is the home of Signor Oveido, the hero of the diamond wedding. Here he is known as a mulatto, at least half black, and he is said to be a Blue Beard for brutality. He is rich; but, as he and his bride are of course excluded from all good society, his wealth can hardly compensate his lady for the slights and seclusion which her life is henceforth destined. A sad and dearly bought conclusion of so brilliant a bridal.

Enormous Profits of Telegraph Companies.

At the late session of Congress an attempt was made to procure an extension of Morse's telegraph patents, and the attempt was opposed by Dr. Leverett Bradley. From Dr. Bradley's memorial in opposition to the extension, it seems that the line between Boston and New York yields sufficient profits every three months to pay for building the line. Stock has been issued for large amounts more than the line cost, and on this artificially inflated stock great dividends are made:

The capital stock of the American Telegraph Company for their line between Boston and Washington, is now $1,685,000, upon which the net profits amount to over 20 per cent per annum. It is known that responsible parties will give bonds to build a line over the same route, and stock it, to do the same amount of business now done, for $75,000.

A dividend of six per cent was paid, a few years ago, upon the inflated stock of the greatest of the Western companies, after which the stock was multiplied by five, so as to amount to some millions.

No definite statement can be made of the amount of the present wealth of Professor Morse, as that is a private matter which it might be to his interest to keep from the public; but from what he has received from his patents it ought to be very great. He must, however, under any circumstances, have realized an immense sum. From the large amount of very valuable telegraph stock he [illegible], and from the highly valuable real estate in his splendid mansion near the Fifth avenue, New York, his estate at Poughkeepsie, and other property, it is clear that he is a rich man, and his riches have been [illegible] books of one of the telegraph companies, viz: the American Telegraph Company, as the owner of 1,007 shares of stock [illegible] from 20 to 30 per cent. [illegible]

[illegible] Moore, entering upon the duties of the [illegible] Louisiana and Mobile: also the line from New York to Buffalo, Louisville to New Orleans, and other lines. Mr. F. O. J. Smith, who owned one quarter of the Morse patent, sold that quarter with stocks acquired from it, receiving a remaining interest of $65,000, for $300,000, as appears from the contract made with the American Telegraph Company.

Juleps and Overcoats.

The New York Sunday *Atlas* thus pictures the peculiarities of Southerners:

A general impression prevails that the people of the South are far more extravagant in their dress than we of the North, and the Daily News insists that a single Southern family consumes more value in many instances than a whole New England village. This is all nonsense. The South spends all it earns, but it is not for dress by any means. In Georgia it costs a man ten times as much for brandy cocktails as it does for clothing, while his expenditure for Bourbon Whisky is greater in one year than his hat and boot bills amount to in twenty years. Owing to a warm climate our friends in the South need but very little clothing. The most of them keep warm by cursing and swearing. Thick clothes are a nuisance down South, and in all other climates where men have nine months of the year devoted to mosquitoes and the other three to yellow fever. The slave owner would buy lots of clothing if he needed it. But he does not. The thermometer being in the vicinity of eighty the whole time, the slave owner is ever more ready to invest in juleps than he is in overcoats. The South is death on drinks, but is slow on clothing. With a light heart and a thin pair of breeches, they care for nothing that looks like warmth and woolen. The light heart can be obtained with a toddy stick, while the thin pair of breeches can be found in two and a half yards of nankeen, at a cost of sixty cents. The *News* should overhaul its Southern statistics. When it does this, it will discover that those who consume the most rum are not those who consume the most broadcloth.

Buckle's History of Civilization.

The second volume of "Buckle's History of Civilization in England," is rapidly going through the press of D. Appleton & Co., from the English advanced sheets. These two volumes comprise a preliminary inquiry into those laws and conditions of civilization—the forces which move men forward, and retard their progress—which must be well understood before the true history of civilization can become possible. The second volume is an analysis of the several causes which have disturbed the course of civilization in various countries—Spain, Scotland, France, Germany, and the United States. It is marked by the same originality, boldness and power of statement which distinguished its predecessor.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY, Blank Books, Printing, JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, 122 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOKBINDERS. 122 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, No. 122......Lake Street......No. 122

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, [illegible] South Canal Street......Chicago, Ill. Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible]

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. [illegible]

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove [illegible] Agent at 159 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [illegible]

To Inventors.

TO INVENTORS.—BROADNAX & GRAY, Patent Attorneys and Solicitors, [illegible]

OFFICES:

CORNER SEVENTH AND F STREETS, directly opposite the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.—Established in 1850.

44 PINE STREET, Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo. P. O. Box 2597—Established 1855.

LARMON'S BLOCK, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4443—Established in 1861.

Fruit, Groceries, &c.

500 Boxes M. R. RAISINS, in prime order. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Tierces RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 Bags RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, just received and very cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

200 BBLS. REFINED SYRUPS —New York, Baltimore and other brands. For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 BXS. PRIME CODFISH— For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

50 TIERCES PRIME RICE— Now landing and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish. In store and for sale by NORTON, BOSS & CO., No. 16 River street.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, Tobacco, Spices, At low figures for cash buyers. NORTON, BOSS & CO., No. 16 River street.

DRIED PEACHES.—80 tons Unpared Peaches, for sale by A. Pougnet, No. 1 Hubbard's Block, cor. South Water and Clark sts.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES [illegible] WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., No. 130 South Water street.

SUGAR, &c. [illegible]

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!! STEVENS & WEBBER, 161 RANDOLPH STREET, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruit. [illegible] COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Wholesale Houses.

WINTER & SPRING TRADE.

Dry Goods Jobbing Department

70 NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET, [illegible] FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS, [illegible] CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers and Jobbers.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE.

We offer the following at the lowest market rates: [illegible]

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 48 Wabash Ave.,

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation, a stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

Actions rather than Words.

[illegible]

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30......LAKE STREET......NO. 30 CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, [illegible]

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861

H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.

Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

16 & 18......STATE STREET......16 & 18

G. C. COOK & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18......STATE STREET......16 & 18

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. BATES, WILLIAMS & CO., 39 & 41......Lake Street, Chicago......39 & 41. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods. OUR SPRING STOCK IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE In the city, which we will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

1861. SPRING TRADE. 1861.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, Linen and Cotton Goods ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR.

THE TRADE

Can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's wear, at the Lowest Prices.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 68 - - - Lake Street - - - 68

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES: TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA, BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, SHEET ZINC, PIG TIN, COPPER BOTTOMS, TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue. [illegible]

YARD, GILLMORE & CO., JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING, Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Have opened their Spring Importation of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dress Goods in Great Variety, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C., Which they will sell at the Lowest Eastern Prices. CALL AND SEE

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861......A Card......1861.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, [illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

PEARSON & DANA, 40 LAKE STREET 40, Manufacturers and Jobbers in BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible] Low Rents and Small Profits.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands PATENT CALF, OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF, UPPER, SOLE LEATHER, best tannages, Calf Kid, Morocco, ENGLISH LASTING, SATIN FRANCAIS, Silk and Cotton Congress Goring, SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c. ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

Candles, Soap, &c.

PROCTER & GAMBLE, 24 WEST SECOND STREET, CINCINNATI. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Star and Tallow Candles, Oleine, German and Palm Soap, LARD OIL, PEARL STARCH, FANCY SOAPS &C., CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.

It is well known that many Star Candles that are really seven to the pound, are branded and sold as "sixes." [illegible]

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. [illegible] 77 KINZIE ST. Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES and CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells,)

Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Canvas, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or bales, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS. A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or make to order at the shortest notice.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER. Send for our prices.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON. SHIP CHANDLERS, AND SAIL MAKERS, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope and Cordage of Every Description.

HAY AND BALE ROPE, FISHING ROPE, SASH & BELL CORDS, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, COAL TAR, BRIGHT VARNISH, PAINTS AND OILS. LATH ROPE, [illegible] MARLINE, &C. OAKUM, BLOCKS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, OARS, PAINTS AND OILS.

Wide and Narrow Cotton Duck and Canvass, OF ALL NUMBERS, LIGHT AND HEAVY. Cotton, Hemp and Flax Twines, Wool Twines, Burlaps, Wool Sacking, Wool Sacks.

Tents, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, &c., MADE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street, Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO. HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS! 22 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago. R. R. CLARK & CO., 122 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers, &c. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Salt Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. BURLAP BAGS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—For Two Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

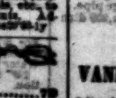
Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 156 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and 73 South Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. YERBURY, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.— DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR,



For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. [illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, 79......South Clark Street......79 Opposite the Court House. [illegible] MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, [illegible]

Howe's Standard Scales.

WESTERN TESTIMONIALS OF HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, GIVEN Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS, Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph st., Chicago, Illinois.

CHICAGO, 8th April, 1861. OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN R. R. Co.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We have had in use at the Chicago Depot one of Howe's R. R. Track Scales, since Jan. 1st, 1861, and are satisfied from the tests we have made and which were as thorough and careful as we could possibly make, that it is accurate and reliable. I have no hesitation in recommending these Scales to others. Yours respectfully, S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

I was present when the tests spoken of above were made and concur in above recommendation. [illegible] General Freight Agent Chicago and Northwestern R. R.

LYONS, Iowa, October 23d, 1860.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that we have in constant daily use one of Howe's Improved Standard Scales, "Brown & Ross' Patent," of four tons capacity, and from the fact that the bearings are entirely protected, and the perfect freedom from binding and wear, we can most cheerfully recommend it as the most perfect scale we have ever known. [illegible] MAGIE BROTHERS.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Feb. 11, 1861. MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Chicago: GENTS: In reply to your favor of the 4th instant, would say we are well pleased with the working of our Ten Tons "Howe's Scale," and would cheerfully recommend it as a superior scale, not liable to injury by frost or otherwise, and the cheapest scale in existence. [illegible] LELAND & CO., Per G. W. Brown.

WHEATLAND, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1861. MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Chicago, Illinois: GENTS: I have one of Howe's Improved Four Ton Scales in use for three months past, and I find it to be perfectly accurate and correct. [illegible] J. D. VEGAU.

RANTOUL, Champaign Co., Ill., Feb. 11, 1861. MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Chicago: GENTLEMEN: I purchased one of Howe's Improved Scales of you about one month since, and have weighed over fifteen hundred loads of corn on them, and they have given perfect satisfaction. [illegible] J. PENFIELD.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 12, 1861. MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Chicago, Illinois: GENTS: I am satisfied that the "Howe's Scales" are the best in use. Respectfully yours, H. J. RUDISILL.

PRINCETON, Kosciusko Co., Indiana. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I have one of Howe's Improved Three Ton Standard Scales [illegible] D. P. NICHOLS.

FANTON MILLS, Mendota, Ill., Feb. 3, 1861. MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Chicago: GENTS: Having used the "Howe (Three Ton Hay) Scale" in connection with our mill, we take pleasure in recommending it [illegible] BLACKSTONE & FANTON.

MENDOTA, Feb. 7, 1861. MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Chicago: GENTS: I have weighed over 4,000 loads of coal, wheat, corn and oats in the last 30 days, and I think the Howe Scales are [illegible] WM. CONNELL.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 6, 1861. MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Chicago: DEAR SIRS: I take pleasure in attesting to the superior merits of the Howe scale, having had both a three ton and a six hundred scale in constant use for several months, and can but speak in the highest terms of their accuracy and principle of construction. I am very truly yours, S. NILES.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 8, 1861. MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Chicago: GENTLEMEN: I have given the Howe Hay Scale you sold me nearly six months trial [illegible] Yours respectfully, B. A. COY.

PONTIAC, Ill., Feb. 4, 1861. MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Chicago: GENTS: We have had a set of Howe's Four Ton Scales in constant use for the past six months, and find them accurate in every instance, and we are perfectly satisfied with their working [illegible] RUSSELL, BABCOCK & BRO.

OFFICE OF T. & H. SMITH & CO., Pekin, Ill. MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Chicago, Illinois: Having now in constant use one of Mr. Howe's Improved Four Ton Scales, and finding it to weigh very correctly, and for its simplicity, not liable to get out of repair, we cheerfully recommend it to the public. T. & H. SMITH & CO.

IVESDALE, Piatt Co., Ill., Feb. 20, 1861. MR. DICKERSON: SIR: This is to certify that I have been using one of Mr. Howe's IMPROVED SCALES, and can say to those that are in want of a scale that they can find in those all that can be expected in a scale, and they far excel anything that I ever saw for accuracy and durability. [illegible] Yours, most respectfully, WM. H. JOHNSON.

We would also refer to the following parties, who are using different varieties of the Howe's Scales:

[illegible]

It having been extensively circulated that all scales are imitations of Fairbanks', and that those of the manufacturers are the ne plus ultra, we would state that the HOWE SCALE is now, from its extensive use and undoubted accuracy, the standard scale of the Union, and that it has become the test of merit with all others. [illegible]

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

Claim the following advantages—Require the Wear, Tear and Friction on Chilled Iron Balls. Have no Check Rods. Will weigh when Out of Level. Very Compact and easily Transported. [illegible]

Have been awarded premiums, first class premiums by County and State Fairs, some of which are the following:

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.
VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL FAIR.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR, PHILADELPHIA.
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.
VERMONT STATE FAIR.
UNITED STATES FAIR.
CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
STATE FAIR, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
VERMONT STATE FAIR, (4 years in succession).
N.Y. STATE FAIR, (Portable Scales), ELMIRA.
ERIE COUNTY FAIR, BUFFALO.
WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, MADISON.
OHIO STATE FAIR.
MAINE STATE FAIR.
MASS. CHARITABLE MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, BOSTON.

Call and examine Scales of all varieties and sizes, also a Four Ton Scale, set up on the floor, working on a [illegible]

These Scales are not only Warranted to be Accurate and Durable, but are warranted to give entire satisfaction, or they will be taken back without charge.

FOR SALE BY VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS, NOS. 199 and 201 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Lake Transportation.

PROPELLER J. BARBER, WILL COMMENCE Her regular trips to and from GRAND HAVEN, On Thursday Evening, April 11th. [illegible] GALEN EASTMAN.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Michigan Central Railroads,

Numbering 20 first class steamers and strong steamers we offer to the mercantile and commercial public the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of [illegible] The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 180 Canal Boats, [illegible]

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, [illegible]

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.	N. C. & C. LINE STEAMERS.
Tonawanda,	Fountain City,
Free State,	Wenona,
Mohawk,	Mendota,
Plymouth,	Evergreen City,
Neptune,	Galena,
May Flower,	Chicago.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Co.'s Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily.

Via North Shore Direct.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.	W. T. Co. STEAMERS.
Missouri,	Dunkirk,
Illinois,	Concord,
	Omar Pasha.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

CENTRAL RAILROAD STEAMERS.

Equator,	Equinox,
Araxes,	Euphrates,
Eclipse,	Comet,
Rocket,	Marquette,
Cuyahoga,	Orontes.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to E. D. DOLE, Agent, Office foot of Michigan street.

Cleveland and Erie Line.

W. T. CO. STEAMERS.

Mary Stewart, Saginaw.

Leaving Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. D. DOLE, Agent, foot of Michigan street, and the W. T. Co., Erie Basin.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. HUGH ALLEN, Freight Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. [illegible]

JNO. ALLEN, Jr., Pres.

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861 THE 1861

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

[illegible]

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1861 - CHICAGO LINE. - 1861.

For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. BETWEEN Chicago and Buffalo.

Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted), for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

B., C. & C. Line Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
FOUNTAIN CITY,	MOHAWK,
GALENA,	FREE STATE,
WENONA,	TONAWANDA,
MENDOTA,	PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO,	MAY FLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY,	NEPTUNE.

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESS, WESTERN EXPRESS; The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.

At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for passengers. [illegible]

SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt. Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE!

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers

HUNTER,	650 tons	Capt. Dickson,
EDITH,	549 tons	Capt. E. Hunt,
ONTONAGON,	567 tons	Capt. R. Wilkins,
SUN,	600 tons	Capt. Jones,

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W. (touching at all intermediate ports), in direct connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.

[illegible]

A. L. SPENCER & CO., Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, Foot South.

Lightning Rods.

LIGHTNING RODS.—New and Improved Style of [illegible]

LIGHTNING RODS AT THE Old Stand, [illegible]

Railroads.

1861. BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON Harrisburg & Pittsburg, AND FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible]

D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. [illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. [illegible]

Three Through Passenger Trains [illegible]

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. [illegible]

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. DIRECT ROUTE [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. Winter Arrangement. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860-61 Winter Arrangement. 1860-61 [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860 Winter Arrangement! 1860 [illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

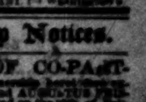
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative PAINTERS, 125 Washington st., Chicago. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING [illegible]



Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM JOY and AUGUSTUS FROST [illegible]

Chicago, March 25, 1861.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1861.

If yesterday's storm of doors at once became very severe, we certainly shall end the day calmly. The weather has been abominable, and has nearly destroyed the spring trade. The country merchants are thoroughly disgusted with the delay in the opening of navigation, and will probably take advantage of the first favorable opportunity to return to their homes. All the wholesale houses report a very light business to-day. The weather has been abominable, and has nearly destroyed the spring trade. The country merchants are thoroughly disgusted with the delay in the opening of navigation, and will probably take advantage of the first favorable opportunity to return to their homes. All the wholesale houses report a very light business to-day.

Commission Merchants.

BEDFORD, MERRILL & CO'Y
Commission Merchants,
No. 181 South Water Street, Chicago.
Dairy Description of Country Produce
a Specialty.

EDWARD SACKET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 183½ South Water Street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 River Street,
CHICAGO.

CASH ADVANCED
ON
WAREFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on Consignments to their correspondents.

BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE
generally, by THOMAS HAIR.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
General Commission Merchants,
Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS
of FLOUR and GRAIN to our correspondents, Messrs. [illegible]

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE
Commission and Shipping Merchant,
No. 80 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
113 South Water St., Chicago.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
81S South Water Street,
CHICAGO.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 98 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 189 South Water Street, Chicago.

FORD & NORTON,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
Fire Proof Warehouse on Canal Street, Basement Floor,
Between Merchants' Dock and Lake Street Bridge,
CHICAGO.

RITKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
General Commission Merchants,
118 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

McGEE & WING, Produce and
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Lake Street, Chicago.
Agents Illinois Central Railroad Co., Chicago.
Agents Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Co., Louisville.
Agents Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Louisville.
Agents Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Co., Nashville.
Agents Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co., Memphis.
Agents Mississippi Central Railroad Co., Memphis.
Agents Memphis & Ohio Railroad Co., Memphis.
Agents Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co., Mobile.
Agents Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Co., Decatur.
Agents Tennessee & Alabama Railroad Co., Decatur.
Agents Memphis & Louisville Railroad Co., Memphis.
Agents Memphis & Louisville

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Key Stone State responds in an emphatic manner to the demands of the national crisis. Her patriotic sons have no design of standing by and witnessing the dissolution of this Government, without an effort to save it for the blessing of their children, and their children's children. Unquestionably their resolution is taken; and as soon as the vast resources of that great Commonwealth can effect that result, she will be put on a war footing—in a condition to defy the puny efforts of the madmen, who see nothing good in any form of government which has not man-selling and women-whipping for its basis. Well done, Gov. Curtin! Now let Massachusetts and New York speak. Let Ohio, Indiana and Illinois be heard; and in three short months this whole country will be at peace.

THE NEWS.

At length there is daylight ahead. The country has a government. The blessings of our free institutions, wrung by our fathers from the hands of tyranny, are not to be surrendered to tyrants infinitely more oppressive and exacting, without a struggle. The power of the Republic is to be exerted for the preservation of the Republic; and now wo to him who stands in the way of the accomplishment of this holy purpose!

Our dispatches tell us that the Government vessels are off Charleston harbor, with supplies for the gallant Anderson cooped up in Fort Sumter; and that the confederated oligarchs are making vigorous preparations to turn them back and defeat the President's purpose to hold the fortifications, with the care of which he, by the laws of the country, is entrusted. The mission on which he has sent these ships is one of peace. They go to meet a public necessity which cannot be shirked, and if the forces which they convey are not allowed to execute their purpose without bloodshed, not they, but the traitors by whom they will be attacked, must be responsible for the consequences, no matter what they involve. The issue is at last made up. The Federal power must abandon its pretensions to the ownership of the Federal fortresses, confess its inability to protect and succor its officers and men on its own soil and under its own flag, acknowledge the right of Secession and bring our experiment of governing by the aid of free institutions, in accordance with the legally expressed will of the majority, into disuse and contempt; or it must vindicate its dignity and inviolability, assert its strength, and mow down all who stand in the way. We are glad to know that the President has made the choice which meets the wishes and expectations of an overwhelming majority of the American people. It is the choice which duty and patriotism dictated; and that he will appeal in vain to his countrymen for support in this effort to enforce the laws, maintain our good name in the opinion of the civilized world, and preserve the Union, for which the Revolutionary patriots fought, we do not for a moment believe. The distinction of factions and parties based on the old issues, have, in view of this new phase of national affairs, been submerged. He who is not for the Administration is against it, and for our country's enemies. He who is not willing to do service under the old flag, is already a recruit under the rattlesnake banner. The echo of the first gun fired for the saving of the Union, is the knell of faction. From this day forth until this contest is ended and the supremacy of the government maintained, our treason is confessed from Texas to Maine. There must be but one party, and that the party committed to the vindication of the authority of our country over its erring and rebellious subjects. The ball is opened. Now for a quick contest and speedy peace.

THE NEW LOAN.

The bids put in for the new $8,000,000 loan advertised by Secretary Chase, reached the enormous sum of **$34,000,000**, instead of $3,000,000, as first reported by telegraph. The rate at which they were offered ranged from 90 to par. Secretary Chase refused to accept any bids at a lower figure than 94, at which rate $3,090,000 was offered. As soon as this determination was announced, the New York banks telegraphed that they would take the entire balance at 94. This being inadmissable under the law authorizing the loan, Mr. Chase has issued Treasury notes for the balance, $4,910,000, which have been taken at 1 1-8 per cent. premium.

PREPARE TO HOWL!

It is evident that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are about to undertake the enforcement of the revenue laws and the reinforcement of the government forts in the seceding States. That they will be able to do this without bloodshed, there is little hope. The determination of the rebels is to continue their defiance of the laws and their agressions upon the Federal property; and in pursuance of their plans they will open fire upon any vessel attempting to collect duties or protect the nation's rights. As soon as they do this and compel the forces of the Republic to repel attack, we advise the semi-secession papers to set up the howl that the "President is inaugurating civil war." Let them, forgetting that the President is strictly within the line of constitutional duty to which he is bound by a solemn oath, repeat this phrase time and time again. Let them cover up and put out of sight the insults and aggressions of the traitors, continued without intermission for more than four months, and put all the blame on the constituted authorities. Let them howl, rave, rant and roar! Let them scream with simulated rage and undisguised hate; and by keeping up the show, somebody may, by and by, begin to believe that the Secessionists are so many gentle doves, who would not crush a worm, and that the ferocious Lincoln and blood-thirsty Seward are conspirators against the Union that they have both sworn to preserve. Will not the *Times* prepare to begin?

AN ULTIMATUM.

The Border States are urging a Convention at which they may adopt an ultimatum to be submitted to the North, as an alternative of Disunion. They may spare themselves that trouble. The North has an ultimatum—the Constitution of the United States—and it needs and will accept no other. And the agitators South of the Ohio—the most potent helpers of the confederated traitors at Montgomery and Charleston—may as well understand that now as at any other time. If they want to release themselves from the obligations they owe to that instrument and the people of the free States, they need not go through the farce of holding a Convention to propose any new terms upon which they will stay. There's the bond, under which they are secure. Denial of its obligations is revolution. Let them enter upon it or demonstrate their loyalty. The time for their choice is near.

MODESTY—VERY.

The Illinois State *Register* prints an article, a column in length, to prove that "Disunion and Black Republicanism are Identical." Considering the fact that every man now in arms against the Government, in his endeavor to effect Disunion, is an opponent of the Republican party, and that every Republican is in favor of maintaining the Union at all hazards, the *Register's* effort might be called impudent. It is, at any rate, "Democratic."

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that war is not to be avoided, in the present crisis of American affairs, by any such dastardly dodge as "peaceable secession." If there be any advantage to be gained by a mutual separation, it is only the advantage of enabling each section to fight a foreign enemy instead of a domestic one. This presumption is based on the belief that Jeff. Davis's government will set up a claim to all American territory south of Kansas and Utah, including probably a full half of California—that they will demand half of the navy, and probably the whole of the city of Washington, including the archives and the public buildings—that they will insist upon a re-enactment of the fugitive slave law by treaty—that they will require a guarantee of the "right of transit and sojourn" in the North with their slaves—that they will set up an exclusive jurisdiction over the lower Mississippi—that they will ultimately seek to reopen the African slave trade—and finally that they will continue to exercise their inalienable right to tar and feather, imprison, flagellate, or hang every Northern man who may fall under the ban of their prowling Vigilance Committees. We assert that a war of twenty years duration is preferable to the yielding of a single one of these demands, and if this be the complexion of the crisis we care not how soon the war begins. If we of the North have got to make *these* concessions we can afford to do it after being soundly whipped, but not before. If they of the South require *us* to pay so great a premium for *their* treason, let them in the name of God, collect it at the cannon's mouth! They will never collect it in any other way.

As the case now stands, secession can only be accomplished by overthrowing the Constitution, and the government organized under its provisions. If the Constitution has lost its vitality—if the government has turned itself into a Woman's Rights Convention—then may we expect to see Mr. Webster's prediction falsified—the fountains of the great deep broken up without ruffling the surface—the laws of the solar system suspended without producing general chaos—the American Union dissolved without an armed collision between its defenders and assailants. Otherwise, not! The evidence is accumulating that the Constitution has *not* lost its pristine vigor, that the government is no longer in the hands of traitors and cripples, that brave men can yet claim a glorious heritage in the stars and stripes. Thank God that it is so! Thank God that our rulers have mastered the philosophy of the situation—which is that either freedom or slavery must be the dominant power on the continent—that there cannot be two Presidents in the United States at the same time.

It matters not when or where the first blood is spilt, except that the sooner the clinch comes the better. The questions which have kept the country in a prolonged spasm during the past four months must be fought out. The argument is exhausted, and nought remains but to see whether the traitors or the loyal citizens are the stronger party. There can be no peace until one or the other is conquered. History affords no parallel either to the wickedness of this slave-holders' rebellion or the forbearance of the government against which they have revolted. History *can* furnish no parallel to the debasing and deplorable picture of nineteen millions of freemen yielding the principles of their fathers to the dictation of half a million of slave drivers, without a struggle. If the battle is postponed this year, it must come on next year. If the Union is permitted to be dissolved to-day, the very questions now aggravating the country must be settled by blows to-morrow, or one section must yield. The question is asked, "When will these things end? Once inaugurated, where will the bloodshed cease? We reply, it will cease at the precise point where one party renounces its principles, or the other abates from its intolerable demands. It will cease nowhere else, and it ought to cease no sooner. There can be no such thing as stability, no such thing as security or permanence in business, honor at home, or respect abroad, until this conclusion is reached. People may as well make up their minds to it first as last. There is no peaceable way out of the crisis except the voluntary abandonment of their position, and lowering of their demands, by the traitors. We do not expect them to do either until they are compelled to.

A PROPER ARGUMENT.

The endure-and-wait party of the North—the milk-sops of our politics—who will consent to no effort to save the best government on earth from utter destruction, if that effort implies anything more than the continuance of Congressional gabble, or the writing of a conciliatory letter, are the shallowest philosophers that this world has lately produced. All government has its ultimate basis in force. Unfortunately, the world has not arrived at that perfect stage in which moral sentiments or intellectual enlightenment are exclusively capable of regulating its affairs, or holding in check the bad who are mixed up among the good of its inhabitants. Physical capability—the power to punish infractions of law—is as necessary in this age as in any other that has preceded it; and he who supposes that it can be set aside or replaced in this national emergency by buttered words, is a fool, whom it would be a mercy to bore for simples. The men who are engineering the treason in the South to a jubilant termination, are only men, after all. Despite their gasconade and chivalric pretensions, they are controlled by the same motives that animate other plotters against the peace of society. They are just as quick to smell danger to person and property, as the probable consequence of their rebellious acts, as the shrewdest Yankee who walks on legs. As long as they are convinced that they can plot with impunity—seize government vessels, fortresses, arms, arsenals, mints, and munitions of war, and play other high pranks of pretended sovereignty, including the hanging of every man suspected of dissenting from their opinions—they will go ahead with confidence and daring which supposed impunity inspires. Let them understand, however, that the danger and responsibilities which ordinarily attach to treason may be visited upon their heads, and thousands of the rampant bullies who are looking around for an "Abolitionist" in whom to flesh their swords, would become as mild as so many sucking doves, and as loyal as Andy Johnson. It is this conceded impunity with which their treason has been shielded that has given it the alarming proportions it has latterly assumed. They have no real cause of grievance. Their woes are imaginary and their action is only the prompting of mad ambition or the agony of partisan hate. At any rate, they are acting upon no settled conviction of patriotic duty like that which filled the hearts of the men of the Revolution. And they need only the wholesome check which force and fear can give to cause their halt, if not rapid retreat. They need to be convinced that the determination to preserve this Union is earnest, and that to break it up will cost many thousands of lives and tens of millions of money, to take a view of their duty in the premises which has not yet been presented. Put their lives, their wealth, their family comfort, their slaves, the prosperity of their children and their political standing in peril by a resolution on the part of the Government to put down treason at all hazards, and this thing of sporting secession cockades, waving palmetto flags and the like, would cease to be holiday business and become a reality to be gingerly dealt with.

There is another aspect of this case as it stands: The men of the Border States who are yet loyal, need, not soft words and sweet-scented promises, but decisive acts. They must be supported by arms, not promises of concession. They must be warranted in saying to their neighbors that war is approaching with all its attendant horrors—war in which they must go down before the numbers of the loyal Union men; and that before the blow is struck and hostilities are begun, they must review their ground and see what they have to lose by submission to the Constitution and the laws even though administered by Republicans, and what they have to gain by an inglorious and disastrous termination of the strife. This is an appeal which all men can understand—an appeal which speaks to motives that daily shape and control human conduct, whether observed in individuals or masses of men. Until it is made in a way that leaves no doubt of what is impending, we need hope for no diminution of the treason by which the land is torn.

HOW THE NEW TARIFF WORKS.

The city reporters of the *N. Y. Herald* are filling up columns that sheet with descriptions of scenes at the Custom House since the new tariff has gone into effect. Every apparent difficulty is magnified into the side of a real one, and all sorts of objections are made. The reporters are instructed to find all the fault that is possible, and raise all the embarrassment they can. But a one-sided report fails to hide the admirable features of the law as a revenue measure. The specific principle works like a charm, in despite of the hindrances thrown in its way. It was discovered to be no great trouble to weigh an article which was taxed so much per pound, and the amount of duties were then easily calculated. The insurmountable difficulties predicted by the importer's organs were found not to exist. The result of four days experience under the new law was, on the whole, quite satisfactory. The amount of revenue collected was nearly or quite double what would have been obtained under the late law—not that the rates of duties are doubled, but the evasions and frauds practiced under the act of 1857 are stopped. To the honest importer the new law will be far more beneficial than the old, as it will protect him against the undue competition of those who imported under false invoices.

The old *Satanic* frightened its New York readers, or such of them as were silly enough to credit its statements, with the idea that the new tariff would be prohibitory, and no more goods would be imported into New York after the 1st of April, 1861, until the act was repealed. But it appears from its own columns that several shiploads a day of foreign goods are arriving and paying the new rates of impost. A year from now and the present clamor against Morrill tariff will have ceased, in New York, and mainly in England. It will be shown that nobody has been seriously hurt, while the industry of the country and the revenues of the Government, have been immensely benefitted.

ENGLISH VIEWS.

The views of the London press on the secession question are regularly printed and pretty well understood on this side of the Atlantic. The comments of the provincial journals are not so often seen as they might be with profit to American readers. It is a remarkable fact, for instance, that the Manchester *Guardian* (liberal) and the Edinburg *Scotchman* (tory) coincide in the opinion that if secession becomes a fixed and recognized fact, Great Britain will eventually collect the back interest on her Mississippi and Florida bonds *at the cannon's mouth*. The *Guardian* also holds another novel and yet plausible view of the results of secession, to-wit: that if an absolutely free republic is created in the northern half of the United States, the great bulk of the capital now invested in American securities by British stock and bond-holders, will seek a *residence* as well as an investment in this country—that the migration of *wealth* to the United States will be as rapid as the migration of labor has been in times past. The Ayr *Advertiser* holds that the existence of slavery will be vastly shortened by allowing disunion to take place—that two nations grounded upon such opposite ideas as freedom and slavery, cannot exist in close contact—and that slavery must be crushed out by the sheer necessity of its own weakness and the power of its adversary.

These opinions will impress American readers favorably or unfavorably, according as they are willing or unwilling to see the Union of their fathers broken up. While we admit the probable correctness of their conclusions, we are not prepared, upon the face of things yet presented, to jump at any of the inviting results of a country dismembered, and a Constitution overthrown. That Great Britain has been deterred from enforcing the payment of her interest in Jeff. Davis's own State, only by the danger of a war with the United States, is well known to the financial and political world of both hemispheres. That such an act would meet the approbation of right-minded men every where, will not be denied by any one who is not a repudiator and swindler at heart. That the unrivaled resources of our country, coupled with Republican institutions unstained with the stripes and unfettered with the manacles of a slave—free, permanent and powerful—would draw largely upon the capital of foreign nations oppressed with debt and hampered by the arbitrary rules of by-gone ages, we are not permitted to doubt. That the end of slavery would be, one way and another, greatly accelerated by disunion, we believe as firmly as Wendell Phillips, or the journal from which the opinion is here quoted. Nevertheless we demand, in the name of the heroes and sages who gave us a Constitution, a government, a country and a standing among the proudest nations of the earth, that treason be definitely crushed before a word concerning the separation of the sections is listened to.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past week:—

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	26,674	29,181
Wheat, bu	124,872	21,907
Corn, bu	113,344	21,634
Oats, bu	3,409	4,358
Rye, bu	541	350
Barley, bu	7,620	2,724
Seeds, lbs	107,436	201,140
Pork, bbls	439	923
Cut Meats, lbs	263,934	522,100
Lard, lbs	63,467	422,607
Tallow, lbs	13,960	12,691
Live Hogs, No	4,291	1,860
Dressed Hogs, No	123	....
Beef Cattle, No	3,495	1,914

The following table shows the receipts of Produce from the 1st of January to date for a series of years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	304,857	105,604	84,231
Wheat, bu	1,596,460	723,955	535,890
Corn, bu	2,426,388	2,220,958	636,202
Oats, bu	180,751	843,683	128,475
Rye, bu	96,484	39,684	13,146
Barley, bu	168,065	125,938	79,036
Seeds, lbs	2,220,506	2,037,431	1,019,039
Pork, bbls	29,722	9,905	4,676
Cut Meats, lbs	6,947,824	5,369,004	1,895,474
Lard, lbs	4,294,815	2,348,787	475,311
Tallow, lbs	122,779	40,335	144,001
Live Hogs, No	81,619	31,031	17,768
Dressed Hogs, No	114,049	45,136	25,890
Beef Cattle, No.	33,859	29,940	17,395

The New Loan.

A portion of the new stock has already been issued. This result is most creditable to the Department, and constitutes striking evidence of a marked improvement in its administration since the 4th of March. Promptness, decision and efficiency have thoroughly supplanted procrastination, timidity and shiftlessness. It was a bold and judicious stroke of policy on Mr. Chase's part to refuse to award more of the loan than was offered to be taken at fair rates. He has administered a rebuke to the combination of bidders, which must show them that they overshot their mark, and he has, by this one act, advanced the public credit and greatly promoted public confidence. He says he expects capitalists to bid for the Government loan as an investment, and not toy with it as fancy stock.

The wisdom of his decision is already vindicated by numerous telegraphic dispatches from rejected bidders offering to take the unawarded stock at higher figures, and it is at this hour apparent that any amount of loan securities might now be disposed of at a handsome advance upon ninety-four. It was time that speculators upon the necessities of the Government should receive a rebuke. Of course the Secretary has no power to accept these telegraphic offers, nor will he re-advertise the loan. The presumption is that he will avail himself of his power and issue treasury notes for the balance of the eight millions required.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Flax Culture in Illinois.

We have several times of late called attention to the subject of Flax Culture, and are glad to see indications in many quarters of careful investigations and experiments from which we have good reason to hope that at no distant day Flax will become as much a regular crop, throughout the entire Northwest, as wheat and corn. Our present object is not to go into any lengthy discussion, but merely to call attention to the advertisement of E. W. Blatchford, which will be found in another column, as offering a good opportunity for farmers to test the value of the crop for seed, with the prospect of a permanent and increasingly valuable market for the straw. In Ohio, Indiana and a portion of our own State, it has been raised for some years for the seed only, and has proved entirely satisfactory, and now that a demand is springing up for the lint it bids fair to take precedence of wheat in these quarters. We learn that among those who are familiar with its culture, the applications for seed are very numerous and pressing. In the Northern and Western portions of the State it is, however, comparatively a new thing—an improvement—and farmers will be quite apt to risk every thing once more upon wheat and corn, rather than try that of which they know so little. It seems to us, that this is not the wisest course—that the true policy would be to give the crop a fair trial—that the farmers of any given locality should each sow a few acres, noting carefully the soil, preparation and every thing that will be of value hereafter, and especially, so as under the arrangements of the advertiser, they are at no present expenditure for the seed, and that being loaned to them and delivered free of charge at the nearest railroad station, thus leaving their outlays greatly diminished, while in their contracts with him they secure a fixed price for their crop that in case of ordinary success will prove remunerative.

For the details of the arrangements, application must, of course, be made to the advertiser, or some of his agents, located at all the more prominent points upon our railroads. His aim is to make a permanent demand for the seed, and his character for strict integrity and fair dealing is a sufficient guaranty that whatever contracts he makes will be carried out to the letter.

It may not be amiss to state, in connection with the plans of Mr. Blatchford, that a project is on foot at Rockford, in this State, with a fair prospect of success, for the establishment of a factory, to prepare the flax fiber for market. Mr. Clements, the originator of this project, as our readers have learned from various communications which we have published from his pen, is a gentleman who thoroughly understands the subject of flax culture and manufacture. At a late meeting of the Winnebago county Agricultural Society, he addressed those present upon the subject and during his remarks developed the following facts in regard to the mode of culture, and its pecuniary results. Mr. C. thought the minimum product of an acre of fair ground would be one ton of flax and eight bushels of seed, while the average would reach a ton and a quarter to a half of flax and ten to twelve bushels of seed. The straw he regarded as worth $10 per ton for a good article, if to be manufactured in the vicinity of where it was raised, but the value would be considerably diminished if there was a necessity for sending it to a distant market for manufacturing into fabric. The seed he considered worth from 95 cents to $1 25 per bushel. In sowing flax, when fiber is the principal object, Mr. C. thinks much more seed should be sown than when the object is simply seed, as the more seed sown, the longer the fibre. For this purpose, he recommended the sowing of two bushels of seed, while when sown simply for seed, from a half bushel to three pecks is ample. Mr. Clements did not regard it as an exhaustive crop, but an excellent alternating crop with corn or wheat, and consequently our Illinois soil, both prairie and upland, is admirably calculated for its prosperous growth.

We trust this subject will receive the attention of our farmers, and that many of them, in view of the opening market for this product, will give flax culture a fair trial.

The following are Mr. Blatchford's "Hints to Farmers in regard to Flax Culture:"

SOIL.—Any soil that will raise Wheat and Corn will grow Flax. It prefers, however, a light soil, mixed with sand, to a strong clayey one. It is essential that it be rich and fertile, though not immoderately rich, or the Flax would be likely to be laid. It thrives well on a clearing, or land which has for a long time been laid down to grass growing on these lands with great vigor and strength. It makes an excellent *first crop* on the *Prairie*, and leaves the ground in better condition for Wheat than any other summer crop.

PREPARATION FOR SOWING.—If to be sown on the sod, the turf should be well turned over in the fall or early spring, and rolled down to prevent the grass springing up between the furrows. Plough deep and harrow the ground fine and level.

SOWING.—Sow early; the frost will not injure the crop, and thus get it sown before corn-planting, get ahead of the weeds and insure safety from drought. Sow not to exceed one-half or two-thirds bushel seed to an acre; cover it lightly; use a light harrow or bush to run over the ground once, and if you can, pass a roller over it.

HARVESTING.—Cut the flax as soon as the balls are brown, and while the stem is green. Thresh in a machine, or tread out with horses.

AMOUNT OF YIELD.—Fair ground will produce twelve to eighteen bushels of clean seed, and extra good soil will yield twenty bushels per acre. The straw will weigh one and a half to two tons.

The Famine in Kansas.

MARSEILLES, April 8th, 1861.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

As great anxiety is every where felt to hear from once bleeding, but now starving, or at least *suffering*, Kansas, I would thank you to give publicity to the following extracts from a letter just received from a brother-in-law, who has resided in that State three or four years, and who knows whereof he affirms. He is located in Brown county, in the northeast part of the State, near the Nebraska line, beyond, as I had supposed, the reach of the famine. It seems not, however.

Mr. Root was a member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution, and, as a business man, is quite prominent in his county. He is not a speculator. He has brothers and sisters in and near Chicago, and the initials will be recognized by many in the city and in the "regions round about."

J. M. D.

PADONIA, March 27, 1861.

BROTHER D.—I have been at home a short time from 300 miles southwest of here, on the Arkansas river, where I have been all winter, putting up buildings for Indian trade and killing buffaloes for our own use, trying to fill a vacancy in trade and provisions, caused by failure of crops and consequent famine in this portion of Kansas. I received a letter from home in February, informing me of the dangerous illness of our eldest daughter, and I started for home in a few days, in company with another man, on foot, carrying our blankets and provisions on our backs. We were just twelve days in coming home, suffering some from lying out on the prairie during cold nights. * * *

It the people of the East had not sent provisions here, there would have been dreadful suffering, and it falls heaviest on those who had invested their all in improvements, expecting a return from their harvests. The most thrifty and industrious need help most. The shiftless, who always live from hand to mouth, will pray for a failure of crops every year; but they are an evil that must be endured I suppose, and they must not be allowed to starve. * * *

The representations of Hyatt and others are true, as I can bear witness from traveling through the State on foot, from the extreme southwest to the northeast. Those who have donated to Kansas have done a noble deed, and will be gratefully remembered. * *

There are many charges against the distributors of the gifts, of self-interest and fraud, but I believe they are made mostly for political effect—to make or kill some favorite town or candidate for office.

Truly, your brother, ORVILLE ROOT.

Diplomacy at Ease.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Telegraphic rumors of an actual or prospective conference between the President of the United States and the envoys of Jeff. Davis having been set afloat, and the fact of such conference (if there were one) having been kept too close for our vigilant Washington correspondents, we have applied to a clairvoyant for an account of what transpired at this alleged interview, which we give below. (It is but fair to add that we do not rank clairvoyance among the exact sciences.)

THE CONFERENCE.

Secretary Nicolay—Mr. President! Messrs. Roman, &c., three gentlemen from the South, have called to see you on business.

President—Gentlemen, be seated. What is it?

Gentlemen—We have called, Mr. President, on behalf of the Confederate States, by whose Government we are accredited, to arrange the terms of peace and amity with the Government of which you are the head.

President—Well, gentlemen, I am very anxious to have peace. What are your terms?

Gentlemen—First, we demand the immediate evacuation of Forts Sumter, Pickens, and any other strongholds or places held by your Government within the boundaries of the Confederate States.

President—Anything else?

Gentlemen—Next, we require you to evacuate New Mexico, Arizona, and the Indian Territory, and quit-claim them to the Confederacy.

President—Anything more?

Gentlemen—We require you to stipulate by treaty to catch and return our runaway niggers, just as though we hadn't seceded.

President—Is that all?

Gentlemen—We want a distinct stipulation that you will surrender and evacuate Washington so soon as we can coax Virginia and Maryland to join us.

President—Couldn't you think of something else?

Gentlemen—We believe that will do for the present.

President—Very well, gentlemen; there's the door. [Exit Gents.

POSTMASTER AT DAVENPORT.—Charles H. Eldridge, after a long and severe struggle, has finally obtained the appointment of Postmaster of Davenport, Iowa.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

RHODE ISLAND.

The official vote for Governor of Rhode Island is as follows:

Sprague....11,884 Smith....10,200 Scat....149

Sprague over Smith, 1,644—over all, 1,501. Last year Sprague's majority was 1,460.

The majority for Sheffield, Conservative Republican, for Congress in the Eastern District, is 343; for Browne, Conservative Union Democrat, in the Western District, is 385 instead of 1200, as before reported.

CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Buckingham's majority in Connecticut is full 2000. The Members of Congress stand as before reported—two Republicans and two Democrats. The Senate has 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats, and the House is Republican by nearly two to one.

WISCONSIN.

The following are the reported majorities in the counties named for the Supreme Judge, being all from which we have any reports:

Cole's maj.		Knowlton's maj.	
Jackson	500	Ozaukee	1,000
Racine	1,200	Rock	1,000
Brown	1,600	Dodge	2,200
Winnebago	3,000	Wau[illegible]	300
Dane	[illegible]	[illegible]	300
[illegible]	1,000	Walworth	500
[illegible]	2,000	Jefferson	1,000
Milwaukee	600	Lafayette	500
Grant	3,000	Washington	1,700
Calumet	1,000	Columbia	500
Kenosha	800	Crawford	300
Iowa	800	Waushara	300
Grant	1,000	Green	1,400
Fond du Lac	1,000	Marquette	500
Green Lake	500	Juneau	500
Outagamie	500		
Sheboygan	800	Total	11,300
Total	19,800		

Cole ahead 8,500. If there be any reliance on the above reports, Cole is elected by a large majority.

ILLINOIS.

McHENRY CO.—The new Board of Supervisors stands, 12 Republicans to 5 Democrats—same as last year.

SANGAMON CO.—The Board of Supervisors of Sangamon county is politically divided 10 Republicans to 19 Democrats.

PIKE CO.—The Republicans carried Pittsfield and Perry on Tuesday of last week.

WARREN CO.—The Board of Supervisors consists of 9 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

DUPAGE.—Naperville, Lisle and Milton elected Republican Supervisors, on Tuesday last. These are the only towns heard from.

MENDOTA.—The entire Republican ticket for town officers was elected on Tuesday. The Democrats made no show on a portion of the ticket. Where there was a contest, the Republican majority was about 100 on a small vote.

MORRIS.—The Republicans carried the Treasurer, Street Commissioner, Collector, and 2 Aldermen; the Democrats elected their Mayor, Marshal, and 2 Aldermen, at the city election on Tuesday.

PRINCETON.—The Republicans elected their town officers on Tuesday without opposition, except on Moderator, the Democrats making an unsuccessful attempt to defeat Hon. Owen Lovejoy for that place.

WEST GALENA.—At the town election on Tuesday, the Republicans elected Supervisors in the 3d, 4th and 5th wards.

PONTIAC.—The Republicans made a clean sweep in the township election on Tuesday, by an average majority of 75. This is the biggest Republican majority ever given in Pontiac, Lincoln's, last fall, being only 42.

WARSAW.—The entire Republican ticket was elected on Tuesday by from 50 to 100 majority. This is doing much better than usual.

ROCK ISLAND.—The Republicans elected the Supervisor, Assistant Supervisor, and Assessor on Tuesday, by majorities ranging from 15 to 54 on a vote of 764, the largest ever given at a town election. The remainder of the successful candidates are Democrats. The Democrats carried the city of Rock Island a few weeks since by about 200 majority.

MOLINE.—The Republicans elected most of the town offices by handsome majorities. At the corporation election on Monday, the People's Ticket—mostly Republicans—was elected.

BYRON.—In this town the Republican ticket was successful.

COM.—The Republicans elected their whole ticket.

ZUMA.—At the election on Tuesday there was a tie on Supervisor.

PEORIA COUNTY.—The Republicans elected Supervisors in Timber, Logan, Richwood, Kickapoo, Elmwood, Radnor, Hallock and Metamora. The Democrats elected in Brimfield, Hollis, Limestone and Peoria.

HAMILTON.—The city election in Hamilton resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket, from Mayor down.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

The *Times* and other Disunion prints are shouting over a Democratic victory in St. Paul. The fact that St. Paul has always been a Democratic city, and generally by a larger majority than that obtained this spring, ought to somewhat modify their exultation.

Republican Triumph in Davenport.

The Republicans of Davenport, Iowa, achieved a handsome victory at the city election on Saturday. The majorities range from 159 to 285 on an average vote. The entire Republican city ticket is elected.

Proposed Foray upon Washington.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1861.

A painful suspicion has seized upon the public mind in Washington, and it has extended to Baltimore in some degree, that the occupation of the Federal Capital is actually entertained by Jeff. Davis, who is all-supreme in his military power. The question is asked, What is that arch traitor, Ben McCullough, doing in Virginia at this juncture? Why has so much pains been taken to create a Secession sentiment along the line of railway from Wilmington in North Carolina to Alexandria in Virginia? Why are the rebels so eager for the Virginia Convention to precipitate an ordinance of Secession upon the people of that State? What does the recent belligerent card of H. A. Wise & Co. to the men of their kidney in the eastern counties of Virginia mean? Why are the Richmond *Whig*, the Lexington *Valley Star*, and other Virginia Union newspapers, bought up and made to fly the secession flag? The answer to these and a hundred other kindred questions, is, that the invasion and seizure of Washington by the rebel Government is seriously contemplated, and, what is worse, is actually practicable. They say that nothing is easier for Jeff. Davis than to land 5,000 troops at Washington, and to make them the herald of their own arrival by the seizure of the telegraph and the railroads, and by the sympathies of the section though which they run.

The public alarm is not for nothing, in my judgment. It is increased by the withdrawal of any portion of the Federal troops at the Capital, for people neither there nor here, have any too great confidence in the militia in such an emergency. Let Jeff. Davis's bugles sound, and hosts of men in Washington and Baltimore, who are now giving listless obedience to the Federal Government, would soon rally to the rebel flag. Nothing short of the continued presence in Washington of an adequate force will quiet apprehensions.

To show you how widespread the defection is in the Government Departments at Washington, I need only mention one fact that has come to my knowledge in the last few hours. One of the clerks in the Indian Bureau, in the enjoyment of an $1,800 salary, received yesterday a commission from the Montgomery Government of Third Auditor in that concern, and he is considering whether he shall accept it or not! If he were a true man he would have laid the commission instantly before President Lincoln.

The Washington *Star* of this afternoon thinks that the anti Secessionists will carry all but one of the districts of Virginia for Congress at the election next month. Perhaps so, and perhaps not. Leaders that are for the Union with arms in their hands, as the Virginia Unionists are, are very apt to fall into the ditch of their own digging, and carry their followers with them.

Great Improvement in Making Sugar.

L'Opinion Nationale, of Paris, under the heading, "A Revolution in the Manufacture of Sugar," announces a discovery by M. Rousseux, which, it says, will *more than double the yield from a given quantity of cane*. The process is exceedingly simple, and the editor says that he has repeated it with complete success in the laboratory, and sees no reason why it should not succeed as well on a large scale.

It is known that saccharine juice as obtained from plants, alters rapidly in the air, because it contains albuminous matters which become brown or black by the action of oxygen. M. Rousseau removes the albuminous matters by heating the juice with about three one thousandths of its weight of crude pulverized plaster. As soon as the liquid arrives at boiling heat, a thick scum forms on the surface, and by decantation, a perfectly clear liquid is obtained. This liquid left in the air, would become as black as ink; but by mixing with it six or eight per cent. of its weight of hydrated peroxyd of iron, all the alterable organic matters are removed in a few seconds. It will then remain for an indefinite time without color, and it is only necessary to boil it down to obtain crystalized sugar.

☞ Under the old tariff, wool worth 20 cents per lb. or under was free from duty, and wool worth over 20 cents, had to pay 24 per cent. The way to avoid paying this duty was as follows: The agent of the importer in this country bought a quantity of wool in France. He explained to the seller how matters stood, and he asked him to let him have the wool, which was, perhaps, worth 25 cents per lb., for 20 cents. "I will give you exchange on London for 96 in payment therefor. It is true, I could sell this exchange at 108, but I will make the sacrifice because it is you." After the sale was complete, they went to the nearest American consul and made an affidavit that the wool had been bought and sold for 20 cents per pound, and it was imported duty free.

☞ The aldermen of New York city have voted decorations for themselves. They have given each other a gold button, of oval shape, an inch and a quarter long, and three quarters broad. These ornaments are of pure gold, and have the city arms engraved upon the face, together with the name of the owner and the district he represents. To be worn upon the left shoulder. Expense to the city, $800.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

ALL SORTS OF RUMORS.

OLD ABE IN EARNEST.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.—A movement is on foot to induce Chase take the Supreme Judgeship, made vacant by the death of McLean. In that case, Cameron would assume the Treasury, and Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, would be Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY.—Measures have been taken to retain Harper's Ferry against any seizure by insurgents.

CAUTION AND SECRECY.—The utmost caution is observed in transmitting messages and orders to prevent their being communicated to the Southern Confederacy, as was done under the last Administration. None of the orders pass through the usual channels, and reporters for the press are much pushed to get information.

CONFIDENTIAL AGENTS.—It is said that the present Administration has been fully apprised of the state of feeling in nearly every section of the Southern Confederacy by trusty agents, and will make every effort to support the Union men in every section, and foster the spirit which is now held in check by the threatening and bullying of the Seceders.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The President will shortly issue a proclamation. It is now in course of preparation, and will accurately define the policy of the Administration.

ANXIETY AND PREPARATION.—There is an uneasy and anxious feeling manifested by everybody who comes within immediate range of the Government, that indicates that the comparative calm existing for the last month is about being broken up by storms. The Departments of War and the Navy are alive with the proceedings necessarily antecedent to great undertakings by sea or by land. The Cabinet preserve a profound and ominous silence, but hold frequent and long sessions, in which it is certain that the Southern complications occupy more of their time than the wrangling of office-seekers, to the great disgust of the latter.

CONFIDENCE IN LINCOLN.—Those who have conversed with the President say that he has satisfied them that he is prepared to conduct the affairs of the Government in the exigency with firmness and ability. He says that he has exhibited to the South, in his course, a peaceful disposition in every way, and that there was no disposition in the South evinced to do other than take advantage of his forbearance. He deems it his solemn duty to make an effort to prevent this Government from crumbling to pieces by the hands of traitors and secessionists, and is prepared to take such bold and prompt measures as the exigency demands. Confidence in him is increasing, and assurances of support by all the Republicans here are poured in from all parts of the Northwest.

THE PRESIDENT RIDES OUT.—By the new arrangement, confining the calls of business to the hours between ten and one o'clock, the President is this week, for the first time since his inauguration, permitted to leave the executive mansion an hour or two daily for recreation. In the afternoon yesterday, he, with his lady and a few friends, rode out to Oak Hill Cemetery and passed an hour in that beautiful city of the dead.

The President's visit, with family and friends, at the navy yard, on the afternoon immediately previous, under a salute of twenty-one guns, afforded him an opportunity, which he embraced, to examine minutely the foundries and workshops, and the war-sloops at the wharf.—*Washington Letter.*

THE WAR PRESSURE ON THE PRESIDENT.—Since an attack upon Forts Sumter and Pickens has become probable, the President has received a number of telegraphic exhortations from leading politicians in all parts of the country, urging him not to surrender anything, and offering to volunteer in undertaking reinforcements. An enterprising Yankee offered to supply Major Anderson with men and provisions for five thousand dollars on ten days' notice. A prominent Bell man of Cincinnati telegraphed to a Western Congressman to tell the President not to budge an inch—that to yield anything was to yield everything, and that a million of Northern men would spring to arms should the Southern forts be attacked. The dispatch was handed to the President this morning by a member of the Cabinet. These appeals are said to exercise a considerable stiffening influence.

The President is now said to be fully emancipated from the inert influences of the Secretary of State, and to lend his ear mostly to Blair and Chase. Frank P. Blair talked some backbone into Old Abe one day this week, after his outspoken, unsparing fashion. He told him plainly that peaceable secession or separation, was an impossibility, and that the success of the Republican administration depended on the fulfillment of the assurances held out in the inaugural. He is said to have done anything but minced words in his allusions to the views of the Premier upon the secession question.—*New York Herald, 6th.*

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The government is exerting all its power and energy in all its departments to carry out the policy decided upon towards the seceded States. That they are of the most determined and extraordinary character is clearly evident from the movements that are in progress, but the impression is that they have waited too long. The Confederate government is in better condition to-day, for defence and active operations on land, than is the Washington government.

The fact that the administration intends to reinforce Fort Pickens has reached Pensacola ere this, and when the attempt is made it will be resisted to the death.

Several members of the Cabinet have expressed apprehensions that Ft. Pickens would be immediately attacked, and that the squadron now collecting would appear in Pensacola Bay too late to be of real service. It is expected to be upon the scene of action in about ten days.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, besides being closeted with the President an hour, has had an interview to-day with Secretary Cameron and General Scott, and at eleven o'clock to-night had a private interview with one of General Scott's confidential officers. What is up? There is no doubt that Pennsylvania will be put upon a war footing immediately.

Massachusetts has six thousand six hundred and seventy men, all equipped and ready to march at twelve hours notice. Among them are two flying artillery batteries, almost as expert in drill as the best regulars, and several dragoon and cavalry corps, not surpassed in efficiency by any in the volunteer militia in the United States. The infantry corps are all well drilled.

New York State is pledged to furnish ten thousand men at forty-eight hours notice, and other States in proportion. Illinois and other Western States are begging to be called into the field. We have lively times before us.—*Herald, 6th.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REBELS.—No official intelligence has been received here of Major Anderson's daily supplies having been cut off by the South Carolina authorities. But if that fact be true, as stated, it must materially affect the purpose of the Administration. They will not suffer him to be starved out, and if it should be determined to withdraw him, it will be done in their own way and not at the demand of Gov. Pickens and Jefferson Davis.

The recent movements of the revolutionists upon Pensacola and the calling out of additional troops have necessarily attracted serious attention here, and compelled a modification of the views and plans that were entertained two weeks ago. This is particularly true since it has become known that it is the design to concentrate the 3,000 men now in service near Charleston at that point in case Major Anderson should be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. It is therefore obvious, with the limited means now at the disposition of the President, that if Jefferson Davis could collect 5,000 or 6,000 men at Pensacola, a demonstration might be made against Fort Pickens which would endanger its tenure. Its loss under such circumstances would be peculiarly unfortunate, and cannot be permitted. The Administration desires peace, but the principles announced in the President's Message are perfectly understood by the country, and if the Montgomery Government willfully inaugurates collision, they must take the consequences.

In a strategic point of view, therefore, it is necessary to hold Fort Sumter, in order to prevent the diversion of the large force which now invests it in Pensacola. It is not proposed to reinforce Major Anderson, but the Government cannot be disgraced by allowing him to be starved out. He must be provisioned, and it remains with the local authorities to decide whether supplies shall go to him peaceably or not. That is the whole question at this time, and the country should understand where and how the responsibility rests. Mr. Davis's policy has been to concentrate his strength at a given point, and then strike one successful blow, under the prestige of which the South might be united, and a movement on this Capital would follow. He may find himself checkmated unexpectedly. From long and familiar acquaintance with the officers of our army, he has succeeded in demoralizing many of the best, who have already joined his standard, and infected others who are now in the service. But they are known, and will be observed.—*N. Y. Tribune, 6th.*

INQUIRERS FROM CANADA.—A company of gentlemen are in town from Canada, for the purpose of prospecting and gaining a more correct idea of our national affairs than they can do at home. They express great surprise at the death-like quietude in Washington, and the apparent indifference of the people with whom they come in contact. They are gentlemen of wealth, and seem much interested in our troubles. They will call upon the President, whom they have a great curiosity to see, before leaving, and thence go south to Charleston and New Orleans.

What the Confederated are Doing.

We are reliably informed that no other military appointments will be made by the Confederate Government for the next two weeks.

The Navy appointments will not, in all probability, be made until after the session of Congress, which commences on the second Monday in May next. These appointments will doubtless be made next fall.

The diplomatic appointments will not be made until after the recognition by European and other foreign powers of the Confederate Government, which will be about next winter.

We are informed that no changes, save in important cases, will take place in our Custom Houses until some time during the session of Congress.

It is stated that active proceedings are being made by Mr. Benjamin for the arrangement of the Judiciary nominations, which will not be announced prior to the meeting of Congress.

We learn that W. H. H. Tison has received the appointment of Marshal of Mississippi.

General W. T. Austin, of Galveston, has been appointed Marshal of Texas.

Judge Wm. S. Oldham, who has achieved fame both by sword and pen, and who is now the proprietor and editor of the Austin *State Gazette*, has every likelihood of being the Confederate State Senator from Texas, so it is stated.—*N. O. Delta, 3d.*

TREASON IN NEW YORK.

Mayor Wood's Secession Project Revived—A Circular Letter.

"Certain prominent representatives of the cotton interest in this city have concocted a treasonable circular urging the people to accept the infamous proposition of Mayor Wood, and to declare the city part and parcel of the Confederacy of Jefferson Davis.

"As yet the precious document is carefully concealed, but we hope to present it to our readers in a day or two, and they will doubtless be surprised at its audacity, even in these traitorous days. Its originators possess credulity and assurance to a remarkable degree if they fancy their proceedings likely to prove other than disastrous to themselves and their dupes. The metropolis is true to the Union, and will remain so despite Wood and the cotton traders."—*Evening Post.*

The foregoing is well calculated to startle every thinking man in the community; and we are sorry to add, that startling as it is, it does not reveal the half of the treason that is being concocted in this city. We have the avowal of a cotton broker—who does not appear to know what constitutes treason, and who has forgotten, if he ever read the trial of Burr, what the Supreme Court of the United States then decided to be treason—that he is one of a large class who hold meetings and are making arrangements to compel the State of New York to rebel against the general government! In short, this traitor and would-be rebel, openly declares, that if he and his co-conspirators, do not succeed in making the State rebel and join the Southern Confederacy, then it is their purpose to compel the city to secede from the State and declare it a free port! Nor is this all. These would-be traitors have avowed that the bill reorganizing the militia, now before the Legislature, has a direct connexion with their treasonable purposes—the object being to get rid of Generals Sandford and Hall, and every prominent military man who is known to be friendly to the Union, and whose patriotism would necessarily prompt them to put down rebellion, come from what quarter it may.

Now, we call upon the Legislature to take heed of this last fact, and to pause in their movement in favor of a bill which has already passed one branch without a suspicion that it was intended to aid and sustain Treason in this city. We thank our Cotton Broker for the information he has communicated; and although it was only mentioned by him as calculated to show, that he and his associate traitors, were in no danger of a halter, because they would be backed by the military, he has most unwittingly disclosed a phase of the contemplated treason which had escaped public attention, but which will now be promptly checked by the patriotic members of our Legislature of both political parties. To be forewarned is to be forearmed; and the people of New York, once warned of their danger, will take care to guard against it. Traitors have escaped unpunished at the South for want of a sound public opinion to arrest and convict them. But no such want exists here. They have only to give cause for arrest and indictment, without doubt Grand Juries will be found willing to act with the necessary energy; we should not be surprised if the first convictions for treason, and the first legitimate hanging of rebels, were to take place in this city. The city police and the United States Officers, will not be unmindful of their duty; and if our cotton broker desires to test the metal of the powers that be, he has only to persevere in the work he says he is now engaged in. He may rest assured too, that neither Generals Sanford or Hall, will be legislated out of office for the protection of traitors who have it in contemplation to become rebels. Even Mayor Wood's avowed sympathy with traitors, will not save from punishment those who conspire against the public peace; and if the parties implicated by the foolish avowals of our cotton broker, are really guilty, not even their wealth and positions will save them. Their names have been reported in the right quarter; and whenever arrests for treason become necessary, they will be remembered, thanks to their talking and boasting friend for his timely exposure of them. We have fallen upon troublous times; and no doubt treason is in our midst and traitors abundant. But with four-fifths of our people honestly devoted to the Union and to the maintenance of the laws, we do not intend that a miserable minority shall re-enact among us the scenes which have disgraced the Cotton States. We can appreciate the full value of the scheme of the conspirators, to get control of the military by legislating out Sandford, Hall, and men of the same Union-loving stamp; and we are somewhat startled at their partial success by getting the bill through one branch of the Legislature. But now that the treasonable object of that measure has been avowed, it will be arrested in the bud. Great stress is laid by the conspirators upon Mayor Wood's openly avowed treason to the Constitution; but they forget that our Police is, to a man, loyal to the Union. So is our State Government, and so will be in a very few days, all the agents of the General Government in each and every one of its Departments.

With the military sound, and Sandford and Hall at its head; the State Government sound, the police sound and vigilant; the United States Court, its Attorney, Marshal, and all connected with it, sound; and with the Custom House and its thousand subordinates sound and watchful; and the army and the navy patriotic, and all the employees of the Navy Yard on the *qui vive* to detect and expose traitors, our city has some ten thousand persons actively and zealously occupied in breaking up every combination against the public peace upon which the traitors who are now in rebellion at the South, are said to base their hopes of a cooperation by the evil disposed portion of our population. It may well be, that traitors are to be hanged even in this city; and that the military and police may be called upon to punish attempts at rebellion more severely than we could wish; but be this as it may, when the time arrives for action, they in whose keeping is placed the peace of our city, will not shrink from the performance of their duty. In the meantime, let our police be vigilant. Let such communications as we have alluded to, be noted down and placed on record; and when a disturbance actually occurs, let all who have thus indulged in language calculated and intended to create disaffection and to generate treason and rebellion, be promptly arrested. If difficulties occur, those who now preach treason will be the authors of the disturbances; and if their pleadings in favor of rebellion are regularly recorded when uttered, their prompt seizure when the standard of rebellion is unfurled, will go far to arrest any such movement in the bud.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

What Secession is Doing in Baltimore.

We copied, yesterday, from the Baltimore *Clipper*, a paragraph setting forth the destitution of the laboring population of that city. The *Patriot*, of a later date, renews the subject thus:

A meeting of about one hundred of the workingmen who are out of employment was held yesterday, when among other propositions in regard to modes of relief, there was one to get up a procession for the purpose of parading the streets, with banners inscribed "work or bread," &c. Such demonstrations can have no good effect upon the public mind, but will be likely to damage the cause they are intended to subserve. Our citizens are now aware of the condition of a large class of industrious laboring men, whose families are suffering in consequence of their inability to provide the means of their subsistence. The City Council has been appealed to and has responded liberally to the appeal. Other arrangements may possibly be effected in order to afford the necessary relief. The city has property in various sections of the city that needs improvement, and although it may require a little special legislation to reach the point by which a judicious expenditure of means may produce the best results and afford the most relief, we have no doubt the time and labor necessary to accomplish the object will be freely contributed.

A committee of the workingmen has been appointed to memorialize the City Council for an increase in the relief appropriation, so that a greater number may obtain employment. The emergency is one of great trial. It arises from the appeal of the starving on the one side and the want of means on the other, and doubtless the cooperation of influential citizens will be necessary to meet the demand that is made. If an arrangement can be effected by our fellow-citizens by which a fund may be realized, to be expended for labor at low wages, the amount may be expended by the city authorities, and the most extended benefit thereby secured. If it be possible to prevent the industrious laboring man from becoming a pauper, it is worth the effort to accomplish it, and if our people, as individuals, will contribute in aid of the cause, by ascertaining what labor they can render useful to themselves, and secure it in the employment of the subjects of our interest, they would perform the work of the philanthropist, while they may, partially at least, serve themselves.

Military and Naval Movements.

Some English traveler in this country once said that the Americans expect everything to be done in twenty minutes. The force of the remark has been strongly illustrated by the recent popular clamor about the inactivity of the present Administration. In their feverish impatience for news the people have forgotten that it is but a single month since Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet entered upon office, at a period when the whole machinery of Government had become rotten and disorganized, partly through treason, and partly through imbecility; when the Treasury was empty, the Army and Navy scattered to the remotest stations, the nation misrepresented abroad, and at home every department swarming with spies and traitors. To remedy these gigantic disorders, to collect the army and navy, to purify the Departments, and to select and send trustworthy representatives to foreign courts, was certainly work enough for one month. The immense responsibility that attaches to naval and military operations, renders the extremest care necessary in their preparation, and they consume a great amount of time, even when prosecuted with the utmost energy. War with Mexico broke out in May, 1846, on the Rio Grande, and though the Government acted with the greatest promptitude, it was not until September that Gen. Taylor was in a condition to attack Monterey, and then only with 6,000 men. England and France declared war against Russia, March 28, 1854, and it was not until September 14 that their forces landed in the Crimea, and then nearly a month elapsed before Sebastopol was invested.

In four weeks Mr. Lincoln's Administration silently, quietly, without unnecessary alarm, has raised the Government from its disorganized, bankrupt state, and put it in a condition to face with some degree of efficiency a very formidable rebellion. A powerful naval and military force sails from this port to-day to reenforce and protect the United States possessions in the South. The Collins steamships Atlantic and Baltic, and the Vanderbilt steamer Illinois, have been chartered, and, in company with the frigate Powhatan, will soon be on the high seas, bearing ample supplies of men and provisions to the point most in danger. Whether that point be Pickens or Sumter, we cannot at present say. We predict, however, that the rebels, if they venture to attack either fortress, will be greatly disappointed in their expectations of an easy victory. We have reason to believe that both of these fortresses are far more capable of a protracted defense than the public have been led to suppose by the rumors in circulation. It may be well, perhaps, to bear in mind the fact that no official statement of the condition of either Pickens or Sumter has yet been given to the public.—*New York Tribune.*

Specie Wanted—A "Hint" to the Banks in the Confederate States.

The following circular has been addressed to the presidents and directors of each of the banks in the Confederate States which have suspended payments:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 27, 1861

To the President and Directors of the

GENTLEMEN: It is well known that the suspension of specie payments by the banks of the Confederate States, during the past winter, was the result neither of speculation, nor of a desire of gain, but that it was a political act done by the authority of the State governments, and that urgent public necessity justified the action of the public authorities and of the banks. The object intended by both was for the public good. Permit me, in farther promotion of the same good, to request you now to modify such suspension.

Congress has authorized a loan of fifteen millions to be taken up for the public defence, part of which is to be offered on the 17th of April. In the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and in the lower part of Alabama, the currency is either coin, or bank notes redeemable in coin, while in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and in the upper part of Alabama, the currency is in bank notes, which are from two to three per cent. below the value of coin. It is obvious, therefore, that under existing circumstances, the subscription to the loan cannot be paid in bank notes in all the Confederate States, without producing inequality and confusion. The only means of making the subscriptions equal, is to require payment in coin, or in currency at its value in coin. And as the former would be an impracticable condition, the Department has been compelled to adopt the other alternative. You will readily perceive, however, that in all the States occupied by your currency a serious obstacle will arise to individual subscriptions, from the idea that the two or three per cent. difference between the value of bank notes and coin, is a premium paid on the loan. I would earnestly recommend to you a measure which will remove this obstacle. It is the immediate adoption by you of a resolution that you will redeem in specie such of your notes as may be paid in upon this subscription. It is true that this amounts to a virtual return in part to specie payment, but it is done to advance a great public interest, and the cost of providing specie for the entire loan would amount to less than $150,000, to be distributed amongst all the banks of the Southern Confederacy. But it will be far less than that to you, inasmuch as more than half the loan will probably come from the paying States, and the real burden would not amount to more than eighty thousand dollars, equivalent to an abatement on your annual dividends of ⅛ of one per cent on your banking capital.

The differences will be further diminished to you by the fact that the notes will be in the hands of the government, and will of course be used in such a way as to produce the smallest possible inconvenience to the banks which had thus come forward to the aid of the government. Coin will, in fact, be wanted to a very small extent. At home, the bank-note currency will pay current demands; and exchange, foreign and domestic, can be substituted for coin, and will furnish a more convenient means of remittance to pay demands upon the government. Besides these, another important relief to the demand for coin will arise from the issue of treasury notes, which is to be made as soon as they can be prepared by this department.

And lastly, it may be urged that a preparation for a general resumption of specie payment is always desirable, and that season of the year, when crops have all been sold and calls for money are less urgent, is the most appropriate period for such preparation.

I would, therefore, respectfully ask your immediate attention to this subject, and the adoption, at your earliest convenience, of such a resolution as that above recommended.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

[Signed] C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The New Outlet for the Cotton Crop.

"Occasional" writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Press*:

Intelligence from the Northwest presents two facts which are entitled to grave consideration. Cotton seeks the easiest and cheapest method of transportation, and the fact already asserted, that the difficulties produced by the Southern conspirators would cause cotton growers and cotton factors to patronize other outlets to market, and cause them to prefer the process of overland shipment, is now frequently and splendidly verified. It must not be forgotten that all the Cotton States are not out of the Union—that in North Carolina there is an immense production of cotton, an almost illimitable extent of soil, susceptible of the most profitable cultivation of the great Southern staple. The cotton region of Tennessee is said to be the richest in the country, and Andrew Johnson will take good care to hold that State in the Union. These States, not to speak of Kentucky, Virginia, and Arkansas, have additional reasons for remaining inside of the Union, when they contemplate the heavy taxes levied to maintain the Disunion experiment, and behold the vast advantages newly opened to them by the officers of Northern railroad companies to carry their product to the seaboard. They are thus doubly tempted—by indisposition to unite their fortunes with these of mere political desperadoes and gamesters, and by commercial reasons. If we calculate the immense supply of cotton necessary to maintain our own manufactories, those of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, this will be found to be an item worthy of the attention of the cotton growers in the Union States South.

We have only to look at the number of large cotton factories scattered over Pennsylvania, and take into view the enormous amount of cotton goods woven in the free States, to comprehend the value of this thought. Heretofore most of these concerns were supplied by water via New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and Mobile, and this means of transportation is always attended with many risks. Northern buyers, when they see the ports of Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi held by armed forces, with the double intention of defrauding and destroying the government of our fathers, and of converting our great cities of the free States into so many modern Tyres and Sidons, will do what interest and patriotism prompt them to do—they will save money and help the government by insisting that their factors in the South shall forward to them their supplies overland.

Three continuous and unbroken rail connections bind the union cotton States to the Free States; chief among these is our unrivaled Pennsylvania Central, and General Patterson, with the energy and courage of his character, has accepted the opportunity thus offered to him by establishing with these aids a depot for the purpose of meeting the domestic demand for cotton. As an evidence of the rapid increase of the transportation of cotton over rail, it is stated in three days of last week there were sent from Buffalo to Boston, on an average, twenty car loads of cotton per day, or eighteen thousand bales; and it is still coming. The price for carrying this cotton from Memphis to Boston is four dollars and fifty cents per bale of five hundred pounds. This is cheaper than it can be shipped down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, and thence by vessel, the difference being about thirty days in favor of the Northern route, and a saving of about ninety cents per bale on the freight, without counting the risk of a sea voyage. For the last four months, up to the 1st of February, the New York Central carried from the bridge at Buffalo 7,500 bales, and in February over 3,000, while our own Pennsylvania Central railroad carried 77,000 bales last year—being an increase of 70,000 bales in three years. It is anticipated these roads will do a larger business this summer than they have ever done before. It is equally clear that it would be much cheaper—a saving in money and time—if the overland rail transportation from New Orleans to New York of cotton intended for Liverpool were adopted, instead of the hazardous mode of sending it by sea.

A Speck of War.

[From the N. O. Crescent, 3d.]

There is a speck of war on the Western horizon. The news we publish this morning from Texas is, that Gen. Ampudia, at the head of three thousand Mexicans, is marching on Brownsville, in that State. Brownsville is on the Rio Grande, the dividing line between Texas and Mexico, and is opposite the Mexican town, Matamoras. According to the report, Ampudia has issued a proclamation to the people, telling them that Texas is now defenceless, the United States troops being withdrawn, and that now is the time for Mexico to take her back, having always claimed that Texas belonged to her. Furthermore, that the Mexicans were rallying under Ampudia's banner, and pressing forward to the Rio Grande, being then only sixty miles off.

The report is not an improbable one, though perhaps somewhat exaggerated. Ampudia, it will be recollected, was one of the Mexican Generals in our late war with that country, and probably has not yet recovered from the sting of defeat. It is likely that this enterprise is his own private, individual raid, got up on his own account; for he cannot be silly enough to think that he can conquer Texas and annex her to Mexico. However it may be, he will meet with a warm reception if he ventures an attack upon Brownsville, and the Texans will give him a worse defeat than even old Santa Anna encountered on the plains of Buena Vista. The idea of subjugating Texas with three thousand men, or even ten times that number, hardly rises to the proportion of a good joke. The first hostile gun that echoes along the valley of the Rio Grande will be the signal for a rally of the Texans there in force sufficient to scatter Ampudia and his men like leaves before the wind.

The United States vessels that are off the coast of Texas, were sent there to bring away the Government troops. Among them is the Star of the West, the famous vessel that was fired into a few weeks ago when she attempted to enter Charleston harbor. But for the fact that the Coatzacoalcos had left Indianola with six hundred United States troops on board, a suspicion might arise that there was some concerted movement between the United States and Mexico to attempt the reduction and conquest of Texas. But there is evidently no foundation for such a suspicion, since the United States soldiers have been sent away.

Fort Brown, which protects Brownsville, according to the report, is to be reinforced, and supplied with heavy artillery. By the time the audacious Ampudia gets there, if he should undertake the audacious experiment of storming the fort, the Texans will be ready for him, and he will, in all probability, be forced to retreat at a much quicker pace than when he advanced. It may prove a costly thing to Mexico, in more ways than one, if it should turn out that this movement was authorized by the Mexican Government.

A BALTIMORE STEAMER FIRED INTO.—The Savannah *Republican* of Monday says that the steamer Georges Creek, Capt. Willets, from Baltimore, in going up the Savannah River on Saturday night, was fired into and brought to by the battery at Fort Jackson. The Georges Creek, it appears, having, when abreast of the fort observed no lights, was hailed, and giving no answer, two blank cartridges were fired at her; still failing to answer, two balls were fired into her, one of which passed over her bows, and the other over her stern, which immediately brought her small boat to the fort to explain her position.

Portrait of Charles II. of Spain.

[From the Vth volume of Macaulay's History of England.]

The Prince on whom so much depended was the most miserable of human beings. In old times he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world; and to expose him would have been a kindness. From his birth a blight was on his body and on his mind. With difficulty his almost imperceptible spark of life had been screened and fanned into a dim and flickering flame. His childhood, except when he could be rocked and sung into sickly sleep, was one long piteous wail. Till he was ten years old his days were passed on the laps of women, and he was never once suffered to stand on his rickety legs. None of those tawny little urchins, clad in rags stolen from scarecrows, whom Murillo loved to paint begging or rolling in the sand, owed less to education than this despotic ruler of thirty millions of subjects. The most important events in the history of his own kingdom, the very names of provinces and cities which were among his most valuable possessions, were unknown to him. It may well be doubted whether he was aware that Sicily was an island, that Christopher Columbus had discovered America, or that the English were not Mahommedans. In his youth, however, though too imbecile for study or for business, he was not incapable of being amused. He shot, hawked, and hunted. He enjoyed with the delight of a true Spaniard two delightful spectacles, a horse with its bowels gored out, and a Jew writhing in the fire. The time came when the mightiest of instincts ordinarily wakens from its repose. It was hoped that the young king would not prove invincible to female attractions, and that he would have a Prince of Asturias to succeed him. A consort was found for him in the royal family of France, and her beauty and grace gave him a languid pleasure. He liked to adorn her with jewels, to see her dance, and to tell her what sport he had with his dogs and his falcons. But it was soon whispered that she was a wife only in name. She died, and her place was supplied by a German Princess nearly allied to the Imperial house. But the second marriage, like the first, proved barren; and long before the King had passed the prime of life, all the politicians of Europe had begun to take it for granted, in all their calculations, that he would be the last descendant, in the male line, of Charles the Fifth. Meanwhile a sullen and abject melancholy took possession of his soul. The diversions which had been the serious employment of his youth became distasteful to him. He ceased to find pleasure in his nets and boar spears, in the fandango and the bull-fight. Sometimes he shut himself up in an inner chamber from the eyes of his courtiers. Sometimes he loitered alone, from sunrise to sunset, in the dreary and rugged wilderness which surrounds the Escurial. The hours which he did not waste in listless indolence were divided between childish sports and childish devotions. He delighted in rare animals, and still more in dwarfs. When neither strange beasts nor little men could dispel the black thoughts which gathered in his mind, he repeated aves and credos; he walked in processions; sometimes he starved himself; sometimes he whipped himself. At length a complication of maladies completed the ruin of all his faculties. His stomach failed; nor was this strange, for in him the malformation of the jaw, characteristic of his family, was so serious that he could not masticate his food, and he was in the habit of swallowing ollas and sweetmeats in the state in which they were set before him.

While suffering from indigestion he was attacked by ague. Every third day his convulsive tremblings, his dejection, his fits of wandering, seemed to indicate the approach of dissolution. His misery was increased by the knowledge that everybody was calculating how long he had to live, and wondering what would become of his kingdoms when he should be dead. The stately dignitaries of his household, the physicians who ministered to his diseased body, the divines whose business was to soothe his no less diseased mind, the very wife who should have been intent on those gentle offices by which female tenderness can alleviate even the misery of hopeless decay, were all thinking of the new world which was to commence with his death, and would have been perfectly willing to see him in the hands of the embalmer if they could have been certain that his successor would be the prince whose interest they espoused. As yet the party of the Emperor seemed to predominate. Charles had a faint sort of preference for the house of Austria, which was his own house, and a faint sort of antipathy to the house of Bourbon, with which he had been quarreling, he did not know why, ever since he could remember. His Queen, whom he did not love, but of whom he stood greatly in awe, was devoted to the interests of her kinsman, the Emperor; and with her was closely leagued the Count of Melgar, hereditary Admiral of Castile and Prime Minister.

In a very short time the king's malady took a new form. That he was too weak to carry his food to his misshapen mouth, that at thirty-seven he had the bald head and wrinkled face of a man of seventy, that his complexion was turning from yellow to green, that he very frequently fell down in fits and remained long insensible, these were no longer the worst symptoms of his malady. He had always been afraid of ghosts and demons, and it had long been necessary that three friars should watch every night by his restless bed as a guard against hoogoblins. But now he was firmly convinced that he was bewitched, that he was possessed, that there was a devil within him; that there were devils all around him. He was exorcised according to the forms of his Church; but this ceremony, instead of quieting him, scared him out of almost all the little reason that nature had given him. In his misery and despair he was induced to resort to irregular modes of relief. His confessor brought to court impostors, who pretended that they could interrogate the powers of darkness. The Devil was called up, sworn and examined. This strange deponent made oath, as in the presence of God, that his Catholic majesty was under a spell, which had been laid on him many years before, for the purpose of preventing the continuation of the royal line. A drug had been compounded out of the brains and kidneys of a human corpse, and had been administered in a cup of chocolate. This potion had dried up all the sources of life; and the best remedy to which the patient could now resort would be to swallow a bowl of consecrated oil every morning before breakfast. Unhappily the authors of this story fell into contradictions which they could excuse only by throwing the blame on satan, who, they said was an unwilling witness, and a liar from the beginning. In the midst of their conjuring, the Inquisition came down upon them. It must be admitted that, if the Holy Office had reserved all its terrors for such cases, it would not now have been remembered as the most hateful judicature that was ever known among civilized men. The subalterns were thrown into dungeons. But the chief criminal continued to be master of the king and of the kingdom.

Meanwhile, in the distempered mind of Charles, one mania succeeded another. A longing to pry into those mysteries of the grave from which human beings avert their thoughts, had long been hereditary in his house. Juana, from whom the mental constitution of her posterity seems to have derived a morbid taint, had sat, year after year, by the bed on which lay the ghastly remains of her husband, apparelled in the rich embroidery and jewels which he had been wont to wear while living. Her son Charles found an odd pleasure in celebrating his own obsequies, in putting on his shroud, placing himself in the coffin, covering himself with the pall, and lying as one dead, till the requiem had been sung, and the mourners had departed, leaving him alone in the tomb. Philip the Second found a similar pleasure in gazing on the huge chest of bronze in which his remains were to be laid, and especially on the skull which, encircled with the crown of Spain, grinned at him from the cover. Philip the Fourth, too, hankered after burial places, gratified his curiosity by gazing on the remains of his great grandfather, the Emperor, and sometimes stretched himself out at full length like a corpse in the niche which he had selected for himself in the royal cemetery. To that cemetery his son was now attracted by a strange fascination. Europe could show no more magnificent place of sepulture. A staircase [illegible] with jasper led down from the stately church of the Escurial into an octagon situated just beneath the high altar. The vault, impervious to the sun, was rich with gold and precious marbles, which reflected the blaze from a huge chandelier of silver. On the right and on the left reposed, each in a massy sarcophagus, the departed kings and queens of Spain. In this mausoleum the King descended with a long train of courtiers, and ordered the coffins to be unlocked. His mother had been embalmed with such consummate skill that she appeared as she had appeared on her death-bed. The body of his grandfather too, seemed entire, but crumbled into dust at the first touch. From Charles neither the remains of his mother nor those of his grandfather could draw any sign of sensibility. But when the gentle and graceful Louisa of Orleans, the miserable man's first wife, who had lighted up his dark existence with one short and pale gleam of happiness, presented herself, after the lapse of ten years, to his eyes, his sullen apathy gave way. 'She is in heaven,' he cried, 'and I shall soon be there with her;' and, with all the speed of which his limbs were capable, he tottered back to the upper air.

Haytian Independence.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

BOSTON, Friday, April 5, 1861.

The House of Representatives has unanimously passed a resolution on the petition of fifty-four mercantile houses trading with Hayti, instructing the Massachusetts Senators in Congress, and requesting the Representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain the recognition of Haytian Independence.

James Redpath has been appointed Haytian Consul for Philadelphia.

A Protest against the Payment of Duties.

The New York *Tribune* says the following protest has been filed with the Collector of that port, by a firm engaged in the leather trade:

To the Collector of the port of New York:

SIR: We hereby protest against the payment of 15 per cent. charged on seven cases [illegible] contained in this entry, because the [illegible] the same kind, description, character and quality of leather are not levied and [illegible] in other ports of the United States, [illegible] ty thereof, to wit: in the ports of [illegible] South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and others; whereas, by the [illegible] clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, it is expressly declared that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;" and also by the [illegible] clause of the ninth section of the same article it is declared that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." We pay the amount exacted in order to get possession of the goods, and claim to have the full amount refunded.

☞ An American engineer, who has lately made an extensive tour through the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, counts [illegible] new steamships in the course of construction on the river Clyde. These vessels range in size from 6,000 tuns to 200, but most of them are over 3,000 tuns.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The City.

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CAPITAL TAKES CARE OF ITSELF.—A gentleman named Sutton, late of Charleston, S. C., has just bought twenty-two acres of land in this city, a mile within the western limits, for $1,170 per acre, cash. An investment of $30,000 in this way shows that capital knows how and where to take care of itself.

United States.

VIRGINIA.—On Friday last a secession ordinance was introduced in the Virginia Convention, to be submitted to the people at the May election. It was voted down by the heavy majority of 45 yeas to 89 nays. The Union men of Virginia and Maryland are greatly rejoiced by this showing of hands.

NEW YORK.—Active preparations prevail at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and several vessels of war have sailed with sealed orders.....E. Delafield Smith has been appointed U. S. District Attorney of the Southern District of New York.....Commanders Stringham and Case have been ordered to Boston, to take command of the frigate Minnesota, which is to proceed to the mouth of the Mississippi. The Perry and Powhatan have been also ordered there. Other naval vessels are under orders, no doubt, but all looks to collecting the revenue from shipboard.....The revenue cutter Harriet Lane has been changed from the revenue service to the naval service, and has gone to sea on secret service.....Fort Lafayette, in New York Harbor, has been garrisoned. Large numbers of naval and army officers are continually arriving and reporting themselves for duty.....The Government has chartered the steamers Baltic and Ariel, and they will carry troops under sealed orders. The Baltic will carry Capt. Barry's company of flying artillery, 90 men, and the Ariel seven or eight companies of infantry and marines. They sailed on Sunday. The frigate Powhatan went to sea on Monday morning fully equipped and provisioned, and took three companies of troops. The impression at the navy yard is that Sumter and Pickens are both to be reinforced. A company of one hundred men on Governor's Island have received marching orders, and others will speedily follow. There are over 2,600 troops at the different stations in New York.....The steamship Atlantic has also been chartered and cleared for Brazos with provisions and stores, the property of the Government.....A leading banking house on Wall street, it is said, has been detected in a daring attempt to swindle, by means of forged Virginia bonds. It is believed a large amount of forged bonds have been thrown upon the market. The parties implicated declare themselves Virginians. Investigation is progressing.....Collector Barney was sworn into office to-day.....Marshal Rynders seized a clipper brig, yesterday, on a charge of going into the slave trade, but the evidence is insufficient. She will probably be released. She returned from a China voyage six weeks ago.....*The Post* says it is rumored that the Government agents who were sent to England and France have returned, and report that both will set their faces against the Southern Confederacy, and in no manner recognize or assist it, and that the President and Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures to enforce existing laws at all hazards.....Capt. Meigs of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, has left New York in command of a company of carpenters and other mechanics lately arrived from the Washington Navy Yard, destination unknown. Meigs, in reply to a question where his order directed him, remarked: "You will know all about it in ten days." A large number of men are at work on the frigates Wabash and Roanoke and brig Perry. The Powhatan has received orders to touch at Fort Hamilton for troops on her way to sea. The troops at Fort Hamilton and Columbus are packing up for immediate movement. Capt. Barry's battery is on the Atlantic. Orders have been received in New York for immense quantities of sand bags, and forty thousand are now manufacturing for Tortugas.

CONNECTICUT.—The State election on Monday of last week, resulted in the success of the entire Republican State ticket by 2,000 majority, and a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Congressional delegation is equally divided—2 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Conservative Republican ticket was successful in Rhode Island on Wednesday of last week, carrying the State officers, Legislature and the members of Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.—There is great activity in the Charlestown Navy Yard, over 800 persons being actively employed. The brig Bainbridge is ready for sea, and the *steam frigates* Minnesota and Mississippi were to be ready in a few days....The woolen mill of the Dunlop Manufacturing Company at Fall River, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Loss $31,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The mail train on the Pennsylvania Central road ran off the track near Wells station, about 13 miles east of Pittsburgh on the 31. The car went down an embankment fifteen feet. A considerable number of passengers were injured, but none fatally. A number of the letter mails were either badly damaged or destroyed....The Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh resumed specie payment on the 4th inst.

The Confederates.

The final vote in the South Carolina Convention on the adoption of the Confederate Constitution was taken on the 3d, and the thing was adopted, 146 to 16, ten members being absent or not voting, so that the State which inaugurated the new Confederacy, adopted its Constitution with less unanimity than any of its cofederates.....There are hundreds of rumors from Charleston relative to the present condition of affairs in that locality, but they are so contradictory that they are entitled to little or no reliance. As the chief point of excitement is at present centered at Charleston, little of importance in other portions of Uncle Cuffee.

Seat of Government.

The President has appointed Charles Gibson of Mississippi, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and J. E. McPherson, Assistant Solicitor.

Wm. Cuddy has been appointed Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri.

Minister Corwin has been tendered the sloop-of-war Cumberland, now fitting out at Norfolk, or the Powhatan, to take him to Mexico. It is expected that he will leave on the 15th.

Alex. S. Patterson has been appointed Naval store-keeper at Key West, and Logan Hurst to a similar position at the Norfolk Navy Yard; Clinton C. Hutchinson, agent for the Sac and Fox Indians; Wm. H. Bigelow Register, and Jas. Eddy Receiver at the Sioux City Land Office, and Charles B. Richards Register, Chas. Pomeroy receiver at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Frank Street, Register, D. C. Bloomer Receiver at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Stewart Goodell, Register, and Jno. G. Weeks, Receiver at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

The following named post masters have been appointed: Nicholas, St. Paul; David Heaton, St. Anthony, Minn.; Jas. L. Camp, Dixon, Ill.

The following appointments have also been made: L. R. Webb, Surveyor at Peoria, Ill.; Jno. Youngs, Collector at Sandusky, Ohio; David Morgan, Postmaster at Minneapolis, Minn.; Edwin Cowles, Postmaster at Cleveland; Samuel Wood, Collector at Paso del Norte, New Mexico.

The Attorney-General is considering the legal authority of the President to collect duties on ship-board, and also his authority to call for volunteers.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says the Revenue Laws will be enforced at Louisiana. The representatives of the great powers have unofficially expressed a desire that the Union should be maintained.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive offers for Treasury notes redeemable in two years for the balance of the loan taken under this last notice. An offer has been made for two millions at 1-8 per cent. premium.

TO SINGERS—HOARSENESS.—A music teacher in the "Southern Female College," Athens, Tenn., says of Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges: "Having tried almost every expectorant for hoarseness without much benefit, I was cured by the use of one box. I am highly pleased with them."

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES with Glass Foot and other important Improvements at reduced prices. Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Indiana. Office 167 and 169 Lake street. mh6-w3m

Portrait of Charles II of Spain.

[From the 7th volume of Macaulay's History of England.]

The Prince on whom so much depended was the most miserable of human beings. In old times he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world; and to expose him would have been a kindness. From his birth a blight was on his body and on his mind. With difficulty his almost imperceptible spark of life had been screened and fanned into a dim and flickering flame. His childhood, except when he could be rocked and sung into sickly sleep, was one long piteous wail. Till he was ten years old his days were passed on the laps of women, and he was never once suffered to stand on his rickety legs. None of those tawny little urchins, clad in rags stolen from scarecrows, whom Murillo loved to paint begging or rolling in the sand, owed less to education than this despotic ruler of thirty millions of subjects. The most important events in the history of his own kingdom, the very names of provinces and cities which were among his most valuable possessions, were unknown to him. It may well be doubted whether he was aware that Sicily was an island, that Christopher Columbus had discovered America, or that the English were not Mahommedans. In his youth, however, though too imbecile for study or for business, he was not incapable of being amused. He shot, hawked and hunted. He enjoyed with the delight of a true Spaniard two delightful spectacles, a horse with its bowels gored out, and a Jew writhing in the fire. The time came when the mightiest of instincts ordinarily wakens from its repose. It was hoped that the young king would not prove insensible to female attractions, and that he would have a Prince of Asturias to succeed him. A consort was found for him in the royal family of France, and her beauty and grace gave him a languid pleasure. He liked to adorn her with jewels, to see her dance, and to tell her what sport he had with his dogs and his falcons. But it was soon whispered that she was a wife only in name. She died, and her place was supplied by a German Princess nearly allied to the Imperial house. But the second marriage, like the first, proved barren; and long before the King had passed the prime of life, all the politicians of Europe had begun to take it for granted, in all their calculations, that he would be the last descendant, in the male line, of Charles the Fifth. Meanwhile a sullen and abject melancholy took possession of his soul. The diversions which had been the serious employment of his youth became distasteful to him. He ceased to find pleasure in his nets and boar spears, in the fandango and the bull-fight. Sometimes he shut himself up in an inner chamber from the eyes of his courtiers. Sometimes he loitered alone, from sunrise to sunset, in the dreary and rugged wilderness which surrounds the Escurial. The hours which he did not waste in listless indolence were divided between childish sports and childish devotions. He delighted in rare animals, and still more in dwarfs. When neither strange beasts nor little men could dispel the black thoughts which gathered on his mind, he repeated aves and credos; he walked in processions; sometimes he starved himself; sometimes he whipped himself. At length a complication of maladies completed the ruin of all his faculties. His stomach failed; nor was this strange, for in him the malformation of the jaw, characteristic of his family, was so serious that he could not masticate his food, and he was in the habit of swallowing ollas and sweetmeats in the state in which they were set before him.

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In a very short time the king's malady took a new form. That he was too weak to lift his food to his misshapen mouth, that at thirty-seven he had the bald head and wrinkled face of a man of seventy, that his complexion was turning from yellow to green, that he frequently fell down in fits and remained long insensible, these were no longer the worst symptoms of his malady. He had always been afraid of ghosts and demons, and it had long been necessary that three friars should watch every night by his restless bed as a guard against hobgoblins. But now he was firmly convinced that he was bewitched, that he was possessed, that there were devils all around him. He was exorcised according to the forms of his Church; but this ceremony, instead of quieting him, scared him out of almost all the little reason that nature had given him. In his misery and despair he was induced to resort to irregular modes of relief. His confessor brought to court impostors, who pretended that they could interrogate the powers of darkness. The Devil was called up, sworn and examined. This strange deponent made oath, as in the presence of God, that his Catholic majesty was under a spell, which had been laid on him many years before, for the purpose of preventing the continuation of the royal line. A drug had been compounded out of the brains and kidneys of a human corpse, and had been administered in a cup of chocolate. This potion had dried up all the sources of life; and the best remedy to which the patient could now resort would be to swallow a bowl of consecrated oil every morning before breakfast. Unhappily the authors of this story fell into contradictions which they could excuse only by throwing the blame on Satan, who, they said was an unwilling witness, and a liar from the beginning. In the midst of their conjuring, the inquisition came down upon them. It must be admitted that, if the Holy Office had reserved all its terrors for such cases, it would not now have been remembered as the most hateful judicature that was ever known among civilized men. The subaltern impostors were thrown into dungeons. But the chief criminal continued to be master of the king and of the kingdom.

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United States.

VIRGINIA.—On Friday last a secession ordinance was introduced in the Virginia Convention, to be submitted to the people at the May election. It was voted down by the heavy majority of 45 yeas to 89 nays. The Union men of Virginia and Maryland are greatly relieved by this showing of hands.

NEW YORK.—Active preparations prevail at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and several vessels of war have sailed with sealed orders.....E. Delafield Smith has been appointed U. S. District Attorney of the Southern District of New York....Commanders Stringham and Case have been ordered to Boston, to take command of the frigate Minnesota, which is to proceed to the mouth of the Mississippi. The Perry and Powhatan have been also ordered there. Other naval vessels are under orders, no doubt, but all looks to collecting the revenue from shipboard..... The revenue cutter Harriet Lane has been changed from the revenue service to the naval service, and has gone to sea on secret service ....Fort Lafayette, in New York Harbor, has been garrisoned. Large numbers of naval and army officers are continually arriving and reporting themselves for duty....The Government has chartered the steamers Baltic and Ariel, and they will carry troops under sealed orders. Capt. The Baltic will carry Capt. Barry's company of flying artillery, 90 men, and the Ariel seven or eight companies of infantry and marines. They sailed on Sunday. The frigate Powhatan went to sea on Monday morning fully equipped and provisioned, and took three companies of troops. The impression at the navy yard is that Sumter and Pickens are both to be reinforced. A company of one hundred men on Governor's Island have received marching orders, and others will speedily follow. There are over 2,600 troops at the different stations in New York....The steamship Atlantic has also been chartered and cleared for Brazos with provisions and stores, the property of the Government. A leading banking house on Wall street, it is said, has been detected in a daring attempt to swindle, by means of forged Virginia bonds. It is believed a large amount of forged bonds have been thrown upon the market. The parties implicated declare themselves Virginians. Investigation is progressing.....Collector Barney was sworn into office to-day.....Marshal Rynders seized a clipper brig, yesterday, on a charge of going into the slave trade, but the evidence is insufficient. She will probably be released. She returned from a China voyage six weeks ago..... The Post says it is rumored that the Government agents who were sent to England and France have returned, and report that both will set their faces against the Southern Confederacy, and in no manner recognize or assist it, and that the President and Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures to enforce existing laws at all hazards. Capt. Meigs of the corps of Topographical Engineers, has left New York in command of a company of carpenters and other mechanics lately arrived from the Washington Navy Yard, destination unknown. Meigs, in reply to a question where his order directed him, remarked: "You will know all about it in ten days." A large number of men are at work on the frigates Wabash and Roanoke and brig Perry. The Powhattan has received orders to touch at Fort Hamilton for troops on her way to sea. The troops at Fort Hamilton and Columbus are packing up for immediate movement. Capt. Barry's battery is on the Atlantic. Orders have been received in New York for immense quantities of sand bags, and forty thousand are now manufacturing for Tortugas.

CONNECTICUT.—The State election on Monday of last week, resulted in the success of the entire Republican State ticket by 2,000 majority, and a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Congressional delegation is equally divided—2 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Conservative Republican ticket was successful in Rhode Island on Wednesday of last week, carrying the State officers, Legislature and the members of Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.—There is great activity in the Charlestown Navy Yard, over 800 persons being actively employed. The brig Bainbridge is ready for sea, and the steam frigates Minnesota and Mississippi were to be ready in a few days ...The woolen mill of the Dunlop Manufacturing Company at Fall River, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Loss $31,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The mail train on the Pennsylvania Central road ran off the track near Wells station, about 13 miles east of Pittsburgh on the 3d. The car went down an embankment fifteen feet. A considerable number of passengers were injured, but none fatally. A number of the letter mails were either badly damaged or destroyed ...The Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh resumed specie payment on the 4th inst.

The Confederates.

The final vote in the South Carolina Convention on the adoption of the Confederate Constitution was taken on the 5th, and the thing was adopted, 146 to 16, ten members being absent or not voting, so that the State which inaugurated the new Confederacy, adopted its Constitution with less unanimity than any of its cofederates.....There are hundreds of rumors from Charleston relative to the present condition of affairs in that locality, but they are so contradictory that they are entitled to little or no reliance. As the chief point of excitement is at present centered at Charleston, little of importance in other portions of Uncle Cuffee.

Seat of Government.

The President has appointed Charles Gibson of Mississippi, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and J. E. McPherson, Assistant Solicitor.

Wm. Cuddy has been appointed Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri.

Minister Corwin has been tendered the sloop-of war Cumberland, now fitting out at Norfolk, or the Powhatan, to take him to Mexico. It is expected that he will leave on the 15th.

Alex. S. Patterson has been appointed Naval store-keeper at Key West, and Logan Hunt to a similar position at the Norfolk Navy Yard; Clinton C. Hutchinson, agent for the Sac and Fox Indians; Wm. H. Bigelow Register, and Jas. Eddy Receiver at the Sioux City Land Office, and Charles B. Richards Register, Chas. Pomeroy receiver at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Frank Street, Register, D. C. Bloomer Receiver at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Stewart Goodell, Register, and Jno. G. Weeks, Receiver at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

The following named post masters have been appointed: Nicholas, St. Paul; David Heaton, St. Anthony, Minn.; Jas. L. Camp, Dixon, Ill.

The following appointments have also been made: L. R. Webb, Surveyor at Peoria, Ill.; Jno. Youngs, Collector at Sandusky, Ohio; David Morgan, Postmaster at Minneapolis, Minn.; Edwin Cowles, Postmaster at Cleveland; Samuel Wood, Collector at Paso del Norte, New Mexico.

The Attorney-General is considering the legal authority of the President to collect duties on ship-board, and also his authority to call for volunteers.

The Times' Washington correspondent says the Revenue Laws will be enforced at Louisiana. The representatives of the great powers have unofficially expressed a desire that the Union should be maintained.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive offers for Treasury notes redeemable in two years for the balance of the loan taken under the last notice. An offer has been made for two millions at 1-8 per cent. premium.

Haytian Independence.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

BOSTON, Friday, April 5, 1861.

The House of Representatives have unanimously passed a resolution on the petition of fifty-four mercantile houses trading with Hayti, instructing the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain the recognition of Haytian Independence.

James Redpath has been appointed Haytian Consul for Philadelphia.

A Protest against the Payment of Duties.

The New York Tribune says the following protest has been filed with the Collector of the port, by a firm engaged in the leather trade:

To the Collector of the port of New York:

SIR: We hereby protest against the payment of 15 per cent. charged on seven cases leather contained in this entry, because the duties on the same kind, description, character and quality of leather are not levied and collected in other ports of the United States, by authority thereof, to wit: in the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and others; whereas, by the clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States it is expressly declared that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;" and also by the fifth clause of the ninth section of the same article it is declared that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." We pay the amount exacted in order to get possession of the goods, and claim to have the full amount refunded.

AN American engineer, who has lately made an extensive tour through the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, counted three steamships in the course of construction on the river Clyde. These vessels range in size from 6,000 tuns to 200, but most of them are over 3,000 tuns.

THE COLORED EXODUS!

Departure of Over One Hundred Fugitives for Canada!

Great Excitement and Moving Scenes!

The United States Marshal and his standing advertisement that he has fully equipped his office in this city with fellows of the right kidney; and is now willing to answer all orders, and catch all runaways, guaranteeing promptness and dispatch in so doing, has created a wonderful state of feeling among our colored citizens, to which we have before referred. In saloons and bar-rooms about town, the zealous Federal officer is praised, but good men and humane men hang their heads, Republicans finding this one consolation in the matter, just this, that the Marshal does well to choose his tools from the party that has always kept blood-hounds in leash, ready at the slave-driver's beck and bidding. No Republican has yet, we believe, received an appointment of the Marshal.

There has been an immense state of excitement among the colored people, generally as a class, our most quiet citizens, and the actual presence of numerous slave-hunters in town, and the knowledge that several writs were in officer's hands, has created a perfect stampede among the numerous fugitives resident here. Within the week ending with Sunday last, nearly *three hundred* people of color, from this city, have sought refuge in Canada. We give the above figure on the best authority, as the outside limit, for the reason that the number is greatly exaggerated by rumor, and accounts rife about town.

And, indeed, this is no inconsiderable number to have left one community within a week for a new home and Liberty in the Queen's dominions. Many of them had been for years resident among us, and not a few were comfortably maintaining themselves in vocations useful to community. Some of them had here secured by their industry homes of their own, and were living rebukes on the libel that these people "cannot take care of themselves." But the fate of the Harris family was too marked and too recent, and the Marshal and his assistants, and bogus police officers quite too eager at man-hunting, and so the stampede began. Many were able to pay their own way to a land of Freedom. Still more were aided by the charitable to the means requisite for their transportation to Canadian soil.

All through last week they left in parties of from four to twelve or fifteen, quietly, and without attracting attention. These went by the regular trains, and generally at second class fares. There was however a large share of those for whom an early departure was deemed prudent who were still in town when the week closed. A party of thirty were concealed for several days in the hold of a schooner, whose destination was the other side of the lake, but which was wind-bound in this harbor. Sunday came and found upwards of one hundred pressing and anxious to go, for whose transportation, late in the week, preparations were made in the contract with the Michigan Southern Railroad, to take them through to Detroit in freight, caboose cars, at an average of $2 apiece.

Sunday was made memorable by such an exodus as no city in the United States ever saw before. While the church bells were calling our congregations to praise and prayer, the same was the signal for a great gathering at the Baptist Church on the corner of Buffalo street and Edina Place, most remarkable in its character. The house, a neat structure erected by our colored residents, was densely packed. The services were impressive and deeply affecting. The occasion was to bid the farewell of the one hundred and fifteen who were to leave by the train at 6 P. M. for Canada. That quarter of the city is largely inhabited by colored residents, on Edina Place and Buffalo street, and these were out in full force. The peculiarly demonstrative characteristics of the race had their full measure of display. They wept, they embraced one another, prayed together, sang together, and passed from house to house, giving words of parting. Many of the better class brought from their homes provisions for the store of these poor pilgrims, many little trinkets and keepsakes were exchanged, and God bless you's and good byes—very like white folk, under similar circumstances, and at Delft Haven it might have been nearly the same, very like indeed.

The Mich. Southern train was to leave at 6 p. m., the regular passenger train with the four chartered freight cars attached, and with these latter, as the hour of parting drew near the commenced stowing themselves. Each car was supplied with a cask of water and substantial provisions, boiled beef, hams, beans, bread and apples. Some of the party were old, but most of them were young men in their prime, as the class obviously most likely to run the risk of fleeing from slavery. There were quite a number of young families going to save the children from sharing the fate of a slave mother.

One poor woman, for whom writs, it was known, were made out some days since, was was brought down on a mattress, on a dray, dangerously ill, but determined to brave all for Freedom. A sick child was conveyed in the arms of its father. The women, many of them, were weeping among the crowd of lookers-on. Quite a number of liberty-loving Germans did not scruple to show their sympathy, and declaim against the whole thing.

The train started, and the poor people were gone, and by this present writing are on Canadian soil, beyond the reach of nigger-hunters. There will scarcely be any difference of opinion in our community as to the propriety of this movement, but the origin and kind of sentiment is widely diverse. While the humane and right-minded will be glad that these are removed beyond the grasp of and collision with an odious law, there will be those of that class who believe that there is something malarious in the presence of free niggers, creating an atmosphere in which pork and beef cannot be cured and packed, and cereals and groceries sold, and these will breathe freer since this hegira, in the removal of so many of the dreaded objects from our midst.

American House and Farm Agency.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of A. S. MITCHELL, Esq., No. 24 Pine street, New York. Mr. Mitchell has been for many years identified with the West, is thoroughly posted as to the value of lands, and the respective advantages of almost every locality in the Northwestern States and Territories. It affords us pleasure to recommend him as a gentleman of unblemished integrity, and most admirably fitted for the business he has undertaken. Parties in the West who desire to dispose of real estate, will undoubtedly consult their interest by employing the services of Mr. Mitchell.

Horrible Tragedy.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A tragedy, resulting in the death of a man and his wife, occurred on Saturday afternoon last, at Amelia, about twenty-two miles from this city. The particulars, as far as can be gathered, are as follows: For some time previous to Saturday a bitter feeling existed between Washington Grigsby and his wife, both residents of this city. This was caused, as we learn, by habitual stubbornness and perverseness on the part of Mrs. G. and her suspected unfaithfulness to her husband. The two however, lived together. Grigsby left nothing undone in his duty as a husband, so far as providing for the wants of his family was concerned. They had one child, a boy about five years old, whom they recently committed to the care of a friend in the country. On Saturday last they started to visit him, taking the omnibus from the Dennison House. Arriving at Amelia late in the afternoon, Grigsby made made a proposition to his wife which elicited a contemptuous reply. Some conversation ensued, the exact nature of which we could not learn, after which the husband drew a revolver, pointed it at his wife and said, "you have been false to me long enough. You will be so no longer." He then fired two shots in rapid succession. The first took effect in the head, penetrating to the brain and lodged in the abdomen. The unfortunate woman fell to the ground, uttering a few words in an indistinct manner. Grigsby then placed the weapon to his own head and shot himself through the brain. He died ten minutes afterwards. His wife lingered in great pain until yesterday afternoon, when she also expired. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the bodies, resulting in a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Grigsby was a sign and fancy painter by trade. He was twenty-seven years of age, and boarded on Sycamore street, near Sixth. His wife was four years younger than he, of gay and fascinating appearance, and tolerably well educated.

Reported Outrage in Virginia.

[Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.]

The city has been experiencing to-day, among other sensations, one to the effect that a great riot had taken place in Virginia, and that a mail agent had been mobbed and tarred and feathered. The railroad offices and the post office department were thronged with people anxious to know the truth of the matter. But it appeared to be simply a Washington sensation, without the least foundation in fact.

If the mail is interfered with by any indignities to the mail agent, both will be promptly removed from the road. I am satisfied this course will be pursued.

The Lynchburg Republican states that Mr. Bruce, the mail agent in question, was waited upon on Saturday by a deputation of citizens of Culpepper Court House, and informed that he would not be allowed to pass through that village again as mail agent. Mr. B. replied that he would do so, no matter what were the consequences, and he went through to Lynchburg on Monday, and returned to Alexandria on Tuesday, without being molested at any point on the entire route.

TO SPEAKERS—HOARSENESS.—A music teacher in the "Southern Female College," Athens, Tenn., speaks of Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges: "Having tried almost every expectorant for hoarseness without much benefit, I seemed relieved by the use of one box. I am highly pleased with them."

GROVER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES with Hemmer and other important IMPROVEMENTS at reduced prices. Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Indiana. Office 167 and 169 Lake street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Policy of the Administration.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO GOVERNOR PICKENS.

Fort Sumter Must Have Supplies.

THE CRISIS APPROACHING.

Pennsylvania Moving in the Right Direction.

A FEDERAL FLEET SUPPOSED TO BE OFF CHARLESTON.

Apprehended Attack and Great Excitement.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

Facts and Fancies—Rumors and Canards.

The Policy of the Administration Developed.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—It is positively stated in Administration quarters that the recent preparations are for defensive purposes, and nothing is intended not strictly justified by the laws which it is the duty of the President to enforce to the extent of his ability. If resistance is made, and blood shed, the responsibility must fall on those who provoke hostilities. The assurance of the Inaugural is repeated, that the Administration will not be the aggressor. Various theories are given in newspapers for the present military demonstrations. Among which is one that they were stimulated by the result of certain late elections. But this is an error, as at the commencement of the Administration the President and Cabinet entertained the idea of reinforcing both Sumter and Pickens, but owing to non-acquaintance with means at command of the Government, and the condition of the country, the prosecution of the plan now progressing was impracticable. In other words, it was necessary to ascertain the extent of the effects bequeathed to the President by the late Administration. It was deemed essential to keep secret the objects of the military movements, especially sailing of vessels under sealed orders, as under the late Administration there were persons who clandestinely communicated the purposes to the secessionists, and, as frequently occurred, before the orders were reduced to official form; and according to a remark of an Ex-Secretary, the Administration thus always found itself embarrassed at the threshhold. The present Administration has limited such knowledge to the Cabinet, and perhaps several trusty officers, and precautionary measures were taken so as to render next to impossible the acquisition of forbidden information. The Administration, while declaring a peace policy, claims that it can only be kept to strict accountability by the people; and however speculative may be the publications respecting its movements, it is under no obligation to announce its plans and purposes. In other words, that the Administration should be judged by its acts. That Pickens has been or will be reinforced, admits of no doubt; and the Administration will do all in its power to either relieve Anderson or secure his evacuation of Sumter without dishonor, or committing the Government to the acknowledgment of any right or claim of the Confederate States, or in any way recognizing the doctrine of secession. The proceedings in the Gulf, beyond the relief of Pickens, will be governed by circumstances. The above is from reliable sources, to show to some extent the basis of the present military operations.

The Crisis Approaching—The Federal Fleet supposed to be off Charleston.

[Special to the Evening Post.]

NEW YORK, April 9.—It is reported from Charleston to-day that Lieut. Talbot has not been permitted to return to Fort Sumter. Major McCulloch left to day for Texas.

[Special to the Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Dispatches have been received here this morning from Charleston, which state that R. S. Chew, one of the clerks of the State Department, had arrived there, and had brought a message from Secretary Seward to Gov. Pickens. Mr. Seward, in his message, distinctly informed Gov. Pickens that Sumter must be supplied with provisions from Charleston markets, and if Major Anderson was not furnished regularly, the Government would furnish him with those things which he most needed. We are in hourly expectation of hearing that hostilities have been commenced in Charleston harbor.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A special dispatch from Charleston to the *Herald* says that the authorities had received official notification that supplies will be furnished Anderson at any hazard. Immense preparations immediately commenced. Orders were issued for the entire military reserve to proceed to their stations. Four Regiments of one thousand each have been telegraphed for from the country ambulances, and other preparations for the wounded are being made. At midnight seven guns from the citidel was the signal for the assembling of all the reserves, and the city was thrown into the greatest excitement. Seventeen regiments, 800 strong each, assembled in an hour and left for the fortifications at 3 o'clock in the morning. All the vessels in the harbor necessary for transportation will be put in service by noon. A fleet of seven Government vessels is reported off the bar. Maj. Anderson displayed signal lights during the night from the walls of Sumter. It is believed that the fight will commence at Stono, 25 miles south, the batteries along the coast being silenced in turn, and after clearing Morris Island, the Government forces will cross to Sumter while Anderson engages Moultrie. Lieut. Talbot was denied admission to Sumter by the authorities. R. T. Chew brought dispatches from Washington to Gov. Pickens, and in company with Lieut. Talbot left for Washington at 11 o'clock last night.

Gov. Curtin's Message to the Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, April 9.—Gov. Curtin states that he has received a letter from President Lincoln, stating that he (Lincoln) has information of a design to attack the city of Washington.

Gov. Curtin sent a Special Message to-day, calling attention to the military organization of the State, and recommending the Legislature to make immediate provision for the removal of the defects now existing, by establishing a Military Bureau at the capital, by modifying the militia laws, and by making a proper distribution of arms, &c. He calls attention to the serious jealousies and divisions distracting the public mind, and the military organizations of a formidable character, seemingly not demanded by an existing public exigency in certain States. He adds, "Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no action in the nature of a menace, but desires peace, and to effect the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, the true sovereignty of the States, and the supremacy of law and order. Animated by these sentiments, and indulging the earnest hope of a speedy restoration of harmony and friendly relations, I commit the grave subject to your deliberation."

The Message was referred to a joint Select Committee, to report by bill.

Ex-Treasurer Slifer says that no State loan is required to supply half a million dollars for war purposes.

The Southern Forts, &c.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A letter to the New York *Times*, written on board the *Brooklyn*, says the commander of Fort Taylor at Key West, compelled the people to haul down the "Confederate States" flag, with the polite intimation that two different nationalities could not hold the same place.

The rumor that the Brooklyn landed men at Fort Pickens proves untrue.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent reiterates that an attempt will be made to provision Sumter by an armed vessel. If the Secessionists fire on her, they will initiate whatever trouble follows.

Col. Sumner and Capt. Briton have been ordered to the Pacific.

PENSACOLA, April 8.—The mechanics at the Warrington navy yard are becoming dissatisfied on account of non-payment of wages.

A private telegraph from Fort Jackson says that a war steamer disguised passed south of the Mississippi yesterday afternoon, and came within reach of the guns of the fort. She was reconnoitering about until near morning, and then proceeded to sea.

NORFOLK, VA., April 8.—The Pawnee sails to-morrow for the South with sealed orders. It is stated here that she landed two hundred and fifty troops at Fort Monroe last night.

Excitement in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The news of the appearance of war vessels off Charleston harbor, has produced unusual excitement. Gen. Bragg has telegraphed here from Pensacola for fifteen hundred additional troops. Two more companies of Zouaves are about leaving.

A Herald Canard.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* says that offers of volunteers from the Border States continue to be sent to Montgomery, and tenders of 7,000 men and 2,000 Indian warriors have been received there from the West.

Postmaster at Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A. H. Conner is appointed Postmaster of Indianapolis.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, April 8.—The Virginia State Convention re-assembled this morning. Secession resolutions from the people of Charlotte and Norfolk counties were presented. Mr. Holliday said that the signers of the latter constituted but a small minority of the people of the county.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition for secession, signed by 1,500 people of Richmond. He said that the signers constituted but about one-third of the voters of the city, though it had been weeks in preparation.

The ninth resolution was taken up in committee of the whole, and the amendments offered yesterday were defeated.

Mr. Bouldon moved to strike out the whole resolution and insert a substitute embodying a declaration that the separate independence of the seceded States ought to be acknowledged without further delay, and such arrangements made and such laws passed as the separation may make necessary and proper. The committee refused to strike out by yeas 63, nays 71.

Other amendments were rejected, and the ninth resolution was adopted, 92 to 37.

The Committee then referred back to the 8th resolution, recognizing the right to secede for just cause. Mr. Carlisle moved to strike out the resolution and insert a substitute embodying Madison's language, justifying secession only in the event of the failure of every constitutional resort. The committee refused to strike out by ayes 22, noes 114.

On motion of Mr. Summers, the words "they concede" in the 3d line, were stricken out, and the resolution was then adopted and the committee rose.

Mr. Preston, a conservative, offered a resolution, supposed to have been occasioned by the late war movement, declaring that the Government has no power to subjugate a Southern State, protesting against any such coercive policy, and authorizing the appointment of delegates to wait on the President, present him these resolutions, and respectfully ask him to communicate to the Convention the policy the Government intends to pursue. The resolution was modified on the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin, and accepted by Mr. Preston, as follows:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy the Government intends pursuing towards the seceded States, is extremely injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to an adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens the disturbance of the public peace, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President," &c.

Mr. Carlisle offered an amendment to include a desire to know the policy of the seceded States toward the General Government. Rejected.

Mr. Preston's resolution was then adopted, as modified. Mr. Jackson moved a reconsideration. The Convention agreed to take a vote again. Mr. Jackson made a vehement speech against the proposition, declaring his constituents would never consent to join South Carolina. Lieut. Gov. Montague made a spirited speech in reply. Considerable feeling was manifested on all sides. Some of the Unionists consider that the addition of Mr. Carlisle's resolution will annihilate all hope of adjustment. Without taking a final vote, the Convention agreed to adjourn, hoping for a more calm session on Monday.

RICHMOND, April 8.—The Unionists and conservatives opposed the adoption of Preston's resolution. The preamble and resolution were adopted—63 to 75. Gov. Wise voted no.

Ballard Preston, Conservative, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Unionist, and Geo. W. Randolph, Secessionist, were appointed Commissioners to wait on the President, and will leave to-morrow morning.

Kansas Senatorial Election.

LEAVENWORTH, April 6.—The following is the vote taken for the United States Senators in the joint session of the Kansas Legislature:

James H. Lane	50	Fred. P. Stanton	20
S. C. Pomeroy	53	A. J. Isaacs	11
M. J. Parrott	50	Scattering	8

ATCHISON April 9.—The report that there are doubts in reference to the legality of the election of Lane and Pomeroy to the United States Senate, are entirely without foundation, as certificates were made out and signed by the Governor as soon as practicable. The Senators elect are here and leave to-night for Washington. An excursion on the river was given to them by our citizens, irrespective of party, this afternoon, followed by a supper.

About Fort Sumter, and War.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondence states that the Government is determined to keep Major Anderson in Fort Sumter and supply him with provisions forthwith. A portion of the fleet will reach Charleston to-day (Tuesday,) for that purpose. There is no desire to put additional men in the Fort, unless resistance is offered to the attempt to furnish supplies. The fleet will not approach Charleston with hostile intentions, but supply vessels go prepared to reply promptly to any resistance of a warlike character offered to a peaceful approach to the Fort. Lieut. Talbot carried instructions to this effect to Maj. Anderson, with orders to open his batteries if vessels are fired on.

Recruiting for the Government is fast going on, and at least 50,000 volunteers will be offered from the Free States in a few days. Gov. Dennison of Ohio pledges the support of his State to a vigorous policy, and returns home immediately to execute his pledge. The moment the President has official knowledge that any blow has been struck, he will issue a proclamation for an extra session of Congress.

Louisville Election.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—The following is the full vote for Mayor at the election Saturday: Delph, (Working Men's Union ticket,) 4,168; Crawford, (Union,) 1,487; Gillis, (Southern Rights,) 592; Keyel, (Independent,) 109; Devan, (Ultra Secessionist,) 42.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Persia has arrived. Markets are unchanged. Warlike rumors continue in Italy and Denmark.

The Persia brings £37,000 in specie.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech to his constituents, adverted to the American crisis, expressing fervent hope that whatever adjustment there may be, it might be arrived at by peaceful means.

The Paris Bourse closed firmer, 67f. 80c.

The concentration of Austrian troops in Venetia attracted considerable attention, although it was asserted that the movements were purely defensive.

ITALY.—Count Cavour reiterated the urgent necessity for declaring Rome the capital of Italy, and guaranteeing the Pope's liberty and independence in spiritual powers. Resolutions to this effect, and hoping for non-interference from France, were adopted.

The Emperor of Austria sanctioned the political re-organization of Transylvania and its restoration to its former standing.

LATEST—London, Sunday.—The *Opinione* of Turin says the Sardinian Ambassador, at London, had received notice from the British government that he would be received as Minister of the Kingdom of Italy.

Switzerland had given the same notification.

The Bishop of Poictier, condemned by the Council of State, was formally reprimanded for his late mandement on the Roman question.

The Pontifical *gensdarmes* at Canino, near Viterbo, are said to have treacherously attacked the citizens, three of whom were killed. The indignation was general, and the people were signing addresses to Napoleon for protection.

It is said that fifty thousand Austrian troops are in movement for Venetia.

The Porte is said to have refused to submit to the Powers before the promulgation of the reforms it intends to grant, apprehending that Russia might again take up the project of a permanent conference at Constantinople. The Powers insisted on compliance with their demand.

The Bank of England's specie had increased £154,000.

LONDON.—Consols, 91⅝@91¾ for money; 91⅝@91¾ for account.

From California.

FORT KEARNEY, March 8.—The Pony Express, with California dates to the 27th ult., passed there at 3:40 P. M.

The Senatorial question remains as last advised.

The bill to amend the Telegraph Corporation law, so as to authorize the present Companies to consolidate and extend their lines to Salt Lake, to meet the lines from the East, was passed.

News of the formation of the new Territory of Nevada gave great satisfaction to the citizens of the Washoe mining region. A brisk scramble for the local offices under the organization had already commenced. Lady Franklin had arrived at Frazer River.

From Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—The steamer Gen. Miramon has arrived with Havana advices to the 4th inst.

Sugars dull at 6¼ reals. Stock on hand 280,000 boxes. Exports 98,250 boxes. Receipts 34,500 boxes. Sterling exchange 110@110½; exchange on New York 2@3 per cent. premium.

Prince Alfred was expected to arrive at Havana on the 15th.

Three more war vessels sailed for St. Domingo on the 30th.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, April 9.—The coach of the C. O. C. & P. P. Express passed here at 3 P. M.

DENVER, April 6.—Mr. Guild of Nevada last week obtained from little less than thirty cords of quartz, $2,562.70. The water in the consolidated ditch is reported to have reached the mines yesterday. This will enable many more mills to start. Building in Denver is going on rapidly.

First Boat to St. Paul.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The Ocean Wave, the first boat through Lake Pepin, arrived at St. Paul last evening at 7.30 o'clock. Found little difficulty in going through, though the lake is full of ice.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Two propellers of N. Y. C. R. R. line, which left here Saturday night, are understood to have succeeded in getting through the ice. Two more of the same line leave this evening. There is now a prospect of the immediate reopening of navigation.

The Rivers.

PEORIA, April 9.—Fifteen feet of water at bridge—about on a stand.

LA SALLE, April 9.—River seventeen feet on bars.

Total Affray at Richmond, Ind.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 9th.—Two policemen, McCoy and Mendenhall, were stabbed last night by Charles Brown, while attempting to arrest them. The former it is feared fatally. Brown escaped.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Several merchants to-day protested against paying duties, claiming they cannot be compelled to pay until the revenue laws are enforced in the whole country.

What was Done at Sumter on the 5th.

[From the Charleston Mercury, 6th.]

FORT SUMTER—THE END APPROACHING.—When it became generally known yesterday morning that the companies now on duty at Sullivan's Island had been ordered to fill up their ranks without delay, and that the reserves belonging to the several corps were to join their comrades already on duty by the 4 o'clock boat, people began to speculate as to what was going to happen next. The public curiosity grew more general upon the arrival of two of the officers of Major Anderson's command—Lieuts. Talbot and Snyder—with a flag of truce. They were received by the Governor and General Beauregard. Lieut. Talbot having been appointed by the Government at Washington as Assistant Adjutant General for the District of Oregon, with orders to repair to that station at once, desired permission to leave the city to report himself at Washington. Leave was of course readily granted to him, with the understanding that no officer was to be permitted to join the garrison of Fort Sumter to supply his place; and, accompanied to the depot by Col. Moses, aid to the Governor, he left Charleston by the two o'clock train of the N. E. Railroad. Meantime, Lieut. Snyder had mentioned the fact of the firing into the unknown schooner (as described in our issue of yesterday) and informed the Governor that the vessel in question was a Boston schooner, loaded with ice, and bound for Savannah, and that she had put into this harbor on account of stress of weather. He further said that one of the shots had passed through the schooner's sail. Lieutenant Snyder then returned to the wharf, in company with an aid, and went back to the Fort. During his interview with the Governor, the soldiers who manned the boat had seized the opportunity to lay in some coveted individual supplies of whisky, tobacco, eatables, and a host of other provisions, making in all no less than thirty-five packages. The police, however, had kept a bright eye upon the soldiers, and when the provisioning was complete, they quietly seized all the packages and transferred them to the guard house.

During the whole of yesterday afternoon all kinds of rumors were rife on the streets. A vague impression had somehow got abroad that the long agony of suspense and inaction was to be speedily and abruptly ended, but how, or when, or by whose orders, nobody could tell. We have made diligent inquiry; and, (in the absence of official information, which, in a juncture like this, is seldom made public,) we deem the following facts to be reasonably certain:

First. That the supplies of provisions and the mails, hitherto furnished regularly to the garrison of Fort Sumter, are to be cut off to-day, and that no further communication will be allowed between Major Anderson and the Government at Washington.

Second. That the troops at all the State fortifications are now finally disposed, equipped, and provided for, so as to be ready for action at a moment's warning.

Third. That no attack of any kind will be made upon Fort Sumter until further orders, *unless* such an attack should be provoked by Major Anderson, or by an attempt on the part of his government to bring aid to the beleagured fortress.

Fourth. That these measures are taken at the instance of the Government of the Confederate States, which has lost all confidence in the professions of the Lincoln Administration.

We have said that this information has no official sanction; but we have not given it without sifting thoroughly all the conflicting reports prevalent last night, and we think it can be relied on as affording a fair outline of the new policy to be pursued henceforth with regard to the "saucy seventy."

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1861.

If yesterday was "blue," to-day has been "bluer," and if stocks go down as much to-morrow, we certainly shall need the superlative. The weather has been abominable, and the early dispatches, showing a further large decline in stocks in New York, increased the general gloom. Tennessees and Virginias were quoted at 73½, and Missouri's stood at 60. The significant word "panicky" closed the dispatch. In the afternoon prices rose ½, and railway shares ½@1, but the words "market feverish," created decidedly unpleasant sensations here. Bankers met immediately after business hours. All Wisconsin currency has been rejected for several days, with the exception of a few banks, which correspondents here know will be kept good. This policy was not altered. The list of Illinois rejected currency was not varied. The securities of some of our banks have suffered severely within the last few days, but it was decided not to add to the registered list.

Several of the banks refused to sell exchange on any terms, while others supplied customers freely at 6 per cent. That figure may be considered the "current" rate for those that sold at all. The banks did not care to buy largely; 4 to 5 per cent. were the nominal rates.

There is not much gold in the city, and as it is hoped matters will be no worse, we are glad to add that no wide spread disposition seems to prevail to get it. Sales were made at 7@8 ₩ cent., though comparatively speaking, the demand is not large. Buying prices nominal at 5@6. There is no settled price for large parcels.

We cheerfully give place to the following letter, which explains itself:

ROCK RIVER BANK, BELOIT, Wis., April 5.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will you allow me to inquire if there is any good reason for valuing Southern State Bonds any higher or when held by Illinois banks, than the same kind of bonds held by Wisconsin banks? By a comparison of your two statements of yesterday and to-day, purporting to inform the public of the value of Illinois and Wisconsin currency, I find them estimated as follows:

	Ill. Bank Securities.	Wis. Bank Securities.
Missouri	66⅝	65½
Tennessee	75½	71
North Carolina	81½	78
Kentucky	86	83½
Virginia	76½	79

By figuring Tennessee and North Carolina Bonds about 4 ₩ cent. lower to-day than yesterday, you depreciate the value of our currency 2 to 4 ₩ cent. Don't make it worse than it really is, as it is bad enough at the highest rates. Since the Comptroller's report of January 21, several of our banks have retired circulation and changed their securities, so that no reliable estimate can be made from that report.

Yours truly, W. C. RITCHIE.

We have to say in regard to the above, that the estimate of the value of the stocks was not made by us. We took it as we found it. The one was made by some Milwaukee bankers, and the other was made at Springfield, Ill., with what precise authority we know not. The difference may be accounted for by supposing the lapse of a very few days between the time when they were made, without any desire on the part of anybody to make any invidious comparisons.

LAKE SHORE (WIS.) BANK.—Martin Adams, Esq., President, writes us from Manitowoc, Wis., that the Lake Shore Bank of that place was by mistake marked as rejected in the list published by us last week. He says: "We have always redeemed in coin, and expect to be able to do so in future." Good. It is not in the list rejected in Milwaukee, but nearly all Wisconsin currency is now "rejected" here. We presume the sound banks will be restored in a week or two.

PRICE OF REJECTED.—Owing to the decline in securities, the brokers have been buying rejected currency to-day at 70 cents. Some of the larger houses would not buy on any terms.

THE ILL. REJECTED LIST.—For the convenience of our readers we republish the list of the rejected Illinois Banks. The Lancaster and the Pamet Banks heretofore reported have made good their securities. We learn from Springfield that those of the Bank of Benton and the Federal Union have not yet arrived; but we are assured by bankers here that they are on the way, and that the banks are all right:

Bank of Albion, Albion.	Far. & Traders' Bank, Charleston,
Bank of Carmi, Carmi.	Frontier Bank, Benton,
Bank of Chester, Ches'r,	Farmers' Bank of Ill., Metropolis,
Bank of PikeCo., Griggsville,	Grand Prairie Bank, Urbana,
Bank of Quincy, Quincy,	Ill. State Bank, New Haven,
Bank of Republic, Mo-Leansboro,	Mer. & Drovers' Bank, Joliet,
Bank of Southern Ill., Bolton,	Mississippi River Bank, Oxford,
Belvidere Bank,	Morgan County Bank,
Canal Bank. T. ebes,	New Market Bank, New Market,
Citizens' Bank Mt. Carmel,	Prairie State Bank,
Commercial Bank, New Haven,	Railroad Bank, Decatur,
Continental BankGrandville,	Shawneee Bank, Elizabethtown,
Corn Planters' Bank, Marshall,	Union Co. Bank, Jonesboro.
Edgar County Bank, Paris,	
Farmers' Bank, New Canton,	

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Nearly every day during the past week it has rained more or less, and the roads all over the country are in bad condition. The wet weather has also operated unfavorably with agriculturists, who are anxious to get their spring crops into the ground; but as the season is moderately early, there is no alarm felt. The heavy rains which prevailed, however, must have melted the ice in the Straits, and the opening of navigation will probably take place as soon as a strong southeast wind comes to break it up. Several propellers are now in the river, all ready to start on short notice; and as soon as the first propeller gets through to Detroit, a large fleet of vessels will follow.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce during the past week and since Jan. 1st, compared with 1860:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending April 20.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	26,674	304,857	105,640
Wheat, bu	124,572	1,596,460	728,935
Corn, bu	113,344	2,426,358	2,220,958
Oats, bu	3,409	130,751	343,633
Rye, bu	541	96,384	39,681
Barley, bu	7,620	163,065	125,926
Seeds, lbs	107,498	2,220,508	2,037,631
Potatoes, bu	1,862	36,397	24,884
Beef, bbls	....	544	620
Pork, bbls	439	20,222	9,906
Cut Meats, lbs	263,934	4,947,834	5,369,04
Lard, lbs	63,467	4,294,315	3,348,287
Tallow, lbs	13,960	129,779	40,835
Live Hogs, No.	4,291	51,619	31,011
Dres'd Hogs, No.	123	314,099	45,136
Beef Cattle, No.	3,495	33,895	29,940
Hides, lbs	262,773	3,087,043	3,489,993
Wool, lbs	....	5,910	1,987
Lumber, feet	344,067	4,895,773	5,485,583
Shingles, No	1,675,065	2,502,000	24,805,000
Lath, pcs	37,000	37,000	283,000
Timber, feet	33,000	233,000	143,200
Posts, No	5,200	11,500	42,850
Pickets, No	....	....	100,000
Wood, cords	3,133	10,656	11,020
Staves, No	140,000	609,774	715,000
Salt, bbls	....	....	....
Highwines, bbls	1,691	21,525	23,286
Fish, pkgs	279	1,887	1,874
Butter, lbs	13,690	465,909	224,980
Dried Fruit, lbs	117,099	2,549,400	738,554
Apples, bbls	306	7,989	14,507
Broom Corn, lbs	....	190,800	55,214
Mill Stuffs, lbs	244,023	3,304,229	2,771,399
Lead, lbs	68,010	533,221	1,152,331
Coal, tons	276	2,814	5,436

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g April 6.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, brls	29,181	305,781	183,637
Wheat, bu	21,907	252,298	218,134
Corn, bu	21,634	131,431	423,480
Oats, bu	4,235	41,510	251,180
Rye, bu	200	7,143	1,337
Barley, bu	2,724	54,867	37,298
Seeds, lbs	207,457	2,071,469	1,455,080
Potatoes, bu	6,166	112,622	20,060
Beef, brls	475	4,481	6,482
Pork, brls	455	20,625	10,678
Cut Meats, lbs	522,100	12,887,068	5,629,163
Lard, lbs	422,697	3,575,990	5,372,911
Tallow, lbs	12,691	481,294	140,168
Live Hogs, no	1,260	21,999	17,289
Dressed Hogs, no	....	26,124	17,369
Beef Cattle, no	1,914	29,340	21,124
Hides, lbs	145,626	1,966,644	2,633,383
Wool, lbs	....	58,573	76,201
Lumber, ft	2,322,452	20,645,825	28,074,677
Shingles, no	1,601,500	14,253,504	27,031,000
Lath, pcs	1,137,050	6,335,650	5,473,955
Timber, ft	3,475	3,075	54,680
Posts, no	3,200	61,140	35,188
Pickets, no	2,000	33,650	38,350
Wood, cords	....	....	88
Staves, no	14,000	240,099	330,000
Salt, brls	314	15,935	3,705
Highwines, brls	1,673	20,076	17,312
Fish, pkgs	26	2,191	3,144
Butter, lbs	24,347	294,736	243,908
Dried Fruit, lbs	45,574	560,514	361,426
Apples, brls	88	2,006	903
Broom Corn, lbs	2,620	547,481	162,661
Millstuffs, lbs	27,760	74,955	797,833
Lead, lbs	30,346	175,553	1,013,402
Coal, tons	155	2,261	2,213

The general markets to-day were firm. Under a good shipping demand for Flour to fill orders from Philadelphia, Boston, &c., the market was firm and tolerably active—with sales of about 3,000 brls at $4.25@4.50 for medium to choice Spring extras. The receipts of Wheat were light, and the market opened buoyant, and advanced ½@1c per bushel. The sales amounted to about 35,000 bushels at 83c for winter receipts, and 85½c for fresh receipts No. 1 Spring; 81½c for fresh receipts Northwestern Club; and 79½@80c for winter receipts No. 2 Spring—closing firm. Corn was also in good request and firm, with light sales at 28½@28¾c for fresh receipts Mixed in store. Oats, Rye and Barley were dull and neglected. Timothy Seed was in fair request and steady, at $2.30@2.45. Clover, Hungarian and Millet Seed neglected. Highwines steady at 14c.

In provisions nothing of importance transpired, except a sale of 150 brls prime Leaf Lard at 9½c. Mess Pork is generally held at $17.00.

FOR OGDENSBURGH.—The Northern Transportation Company's propeller, *Prairie State*, will leave this port on Thursday next for Ogdensburgh. It was designed that she would sail to-morrow; but she waits to go in company with the *Granite State*, from Milwaukee. The Northern Co.'s propellers have been the first through the Straits for a series of years, and there is every probability that they will be ahead again this season.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1861.

FREIGHTS—LAKE—Freights during the past week have been quiet and inactive, and the only engagements reported were three or four vessels to arrive, at 16c for wheat to Kingston. In Buffalo freights nothing has been done. Vessels are offered at 15½c per 60 lbs for wheat or corn to Buffalo; but there is no inquiry by shippers at present, and rates are entirely nominal. There are only about ten regular grain-carrying vessels in port not already engaged; but besides these, there are quite a number of lumber vessels ready to go into the grain trade as soon as the Straits are open. CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull at $4.00 to St. Louis, and $2.25@2.50 to points on the Illinois River. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in railroad rates since the date of our last Weekly Review. They are as follows:

Rates from Chicago to	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
Detroit, Mich	50	40	30	20	45
Suspension Br., N. Y.	85	68	54	35	70
Buffalo, N. Y.	85	68	54	35	70
Toronto & Hamilton.	85	68	54	35	70
Montreal, C. E.	1.46	1.17	89	65	1.30
Albany, & Troy, N. Y.	1.53	1.23	98	62½	1.25
New York	1.60	1.28	1.00	62½	1.25
Boston	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
Boston via Philad.	1.48	1.19	94	62½	1.25
Boston via G. Trunk	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
Portland via G. Trunk	1.70	1.36	1.05	75	1.50
Hartford, Ct	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
New Haven, Ct.	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
Worcester, Mass.	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
Providence, R. I.	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
Cleveland	55	45	35	25	50
Wheeling	85	70	50	35	70
Pittsburgh	80	65	45	30	60
Philadelphia	1.45	1.18	92	55	1.10
Baltimore	1.45	1.18	92	55	1.10
Cincinnati	75	60	50	35	65

Lake Erie is now open from Toledo to Dunkirk, and propellers are leaving each port daily—running in connection with the Mich. Southern and N. Y. and Erie railroads. The following are the rates of this route:

Flour to New York	1.15
" " Boston	1.25
Fourth class goods to New York	56½c
" " " to Boston	61½c

FREIGHTS TO THE SOUTH.—The following are the rates by the Illinois Central Railroad to Cairo, and thence by river to New Orleans: Pork, $1.25 per brl; Flour, 75c per brl; Potatoes, 45c per 100 lbs. To Memphis: Pork, 95c per brl; Flour, 60c per brl; Potatoes, 40c per 100 lbs.

The rates by the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad to Lasalle, and thence by packet on the Illinois River, are as follows: To St. Louis: Flour, 35c; Pork, 50c; Pound freights, 15c per 100 lbs. To New Orleans: Flour, 75c; Pork, $1.25.

To St. Louis all rail, the rates are: Flour, 48c; Pork, 81c.

FLOUR—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Flour during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
By Lake	300	....
By Ill. & Mich. Canal	466	1
By Galena & Chicago U. RR	3,804	....
By Illinois Central Railroad	682	530
By Chicago & Rock Island R.R.	677	....
By Chi. Bur. & Quincy R.R.	2,854	....
By Chicago Alton & St. L. R.R.	....	....
By Chicago & Nor'West'n R. R.	7,276	....
Chi & Mil R. R. (2 weeks)	10,431	20
By Michigan Central Railroad	65	780
By Michigan Sou. h. Railroad	58	13,9·6
By Pittsburgh Railroad	101	13,925
Total last week	26,674	29,181
Total previous week	25,676	20,322
Corresponding week in 1860	7,509	6,467
Corresponding week in 1859	9,276	14,456

The Flour market during the past week, under an increased demand for Philadelphia, New York and the New England States, has been active and firm—prices closing at an advance on the week of fully 10c per brl. Round lots of good spring extras are in particular request and rather scarce. The demand from the South has been light, owing to the firmness of holders. WINTER WHEAT brands are quiet and the demand is limited to the wants of the local trade. RYE FLOUR is dull. CORN MEAL is in good supply and steady. A lot of 100 brls March's Caloric Dried was sold for shipment South at $1.95. We quote the closing prices as follows:

White Winter extras	$5.50	@ 6.00
Red " "	5.00	@ 5.25
Spring extras, good to choice	4.35	@ 4.50
" " low grade to fair	4.15	@ 4.30
Superfine	3.60	@ 4.12½
Rye Flour, dull at	2.70	@ 2.80
Buckwheat Flour, ₩ 100 lbs dull at	....	....
Corn Meal, ₩ brl, fine	1.75	@ 1.95
" " ₩ ton, coarse	11.00	@11.50
" " ₩ ton, fine	12.50	@13.00
" " March's Caloric Dried, ₩ brl	....	@ 1.95
" " March's Caloric Dried, ₩ ton	....	@18.00

TO-DAY the Flour market was firm, and tolerably active. Sales were:—100 brls "Smith Mills" round hoop, at $4.50 on track; 200 brls "McKinney" flat hoop, at $4.40 del.; 82 brls "Morgan" flat hoop at $4.35 del; 75 brls fair spring extra, flat hoop, at $4.30 del.; 300 brls "Lake Street Mills," flat hoop, at $4.25 del.; 1,000 brls "South Branch" flat hoop, at $4.25 del; 300 brls "Prairie Queen," round and flat hoop, at $4.30 del; 300 brls Janesville "Center" round hoop, at $4.50 del; 200 brls "Highland Mills" at $4.35 del.

WHEAT—The following table shows the receipts of wheat during the past week:

	RECEIVED.	SHIPPED.
By Lake	....	....
By Canal	1,200	....
By G. & C. U. RR	68,690	....
By I. C. RR	12,980	....
By C. & R. I. RR	2,150	....
By C. B. & Q. RR	1,698	....
By C. & St. Louis RR	1,948	344
By C. & N. W. RR	12,004	....
By C. & Mil., for two weeks	1,588	....
By Mich. Cent. RR	22,000	972
By Mich. South. RR	....	3,441
By Pittsburgh RR	350	17,150
Total last week	124,572	21,907
Total previous week	115,846	12,268
Corresponding week in 1860	56,484	22,292
" " 1859	43,424	73,306

The market during the past week, notwithstanding the increase in the receipts, has been steady and firm, with a fair speculative and shipping demand. Holders, in view of an early opening of navigation, and more hopeful news from England with regard to prices, are very firm. For Canadian account there is an active demand for No. 1 Spring at full rates. WINTER WHEAT is in demand by city millers and scarce, with sales of White at $1.20@1.25, and Red at $1.00@1.10.

TO-DAY there was a good speculative inquiry at the opening, and the market advanced ½@1c—closing firm. Sales were:—300 bu fresh receipts Northwestern Club at 81½c in store; 3,000 bu fresh receipts No. 1 Spring at 85½c in store; 2,000 bu old receipts do at 83c in store; 14,000 bu old receipts No. 2 Spring at 79½c in store; 16,000 bu do at 79½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 79½c in store; 1,000 bu fresh receipts do at 81½c in store; 3,000 bu winter receipts do at 79½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 80c in store.

CORN—The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	RECEIVED.	SHIPPED.
By Canal	54,324	....
By G. & C. U. R R	3,775	....
By Ill. C. RR	22,600	....
By C. & R. I. RR	15,500	....
By C. B. & Q. RR	16,417	....
By C. Alton & St. Louis RR	1,778	....
By C. & N. W. RR	....	....
By C. & Mil. RR (two weeks)	....	....
By Mich. Cent. RR	....	....
By Mich. South. RR	....	15,734
By Pitts. & Ft. W. RR	300	5,900
Total last week	113,344	21,634
Total Previous week	317,850	31,647
Corresponding week in 1860	205,252	87,580
Corresponding week in 1859	176,920	93,346

The market during the past week has been neglected; but holders are firm, and prices are steady. The falling off in the receipts is entirely due to the want of storage-facilities. As soon as navigation is open and our warehouses are relieved, the movement in this cereal will be very active.

TO-DAY there was a good inquiry and the market firm. Sales were:—5,000 bu fresh receipts Mixed at 28½c in store; 300 bu do at 28¾c in store.

OATS—Received last week, 3,409 bushels against 3,884 bushels the week previous. Shipped, 4,235 bushels, against 1,600 bu the week previous. The market during the week has been entirely neglected—the sales being limited to a few car-loads, at 13c in store—4c storage. Lots in bags have been sold at 16@16½c on track.

RYE—Received last week, 541 bu, against 7,418 bu the week previous. Shipped, 200 bu. The dull state of the market has tended to cut off the receipts, as will be seen above. At the close the demand is light, and entirely confined to the local wants of distillers, with sales at 40@41c on track and delivered.

BARLEY—Received last week, 7,620 bu, against 24,689 bu the week previous. Shipped, 2,724 bu, against 3,991 bu the week previous. The market during the week has continued dull and depressed. Several choice parcels were sold for shipment in the early part of the week at 35@40c; but common is very slow sale at 20@30c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 31@33c ₩ gal.

BEANS—The supply of common mixed beans is more liberal and the market is scarcely so firm. Sales ranging from 65 to 75c. Prime Navy beans, however, are still in good request, and the market firm at 90@1 10, according to quality.

BROOMS—Extra $2.25 ₩ doz; good to prime, $1.75@2; common $1.12½@1.50.

BROOM CORN—Received none; shipped 2,620 lbs. The supply is still light, and under a fair local and shipping demand the market for prime brush is firm at $60@70.00; common $35@40.00.

CIDER—The supply is fair and the market dull at $3.75@4.00 by the car load, and $4.50@5.00 to retailers.

DRUGS—Quinine, sulph. $2.25 ₩ ounce; Morphine, $3.25; Borax, refined, 35@38c; Aloes, 25@40c; Brimstone, crude, 5c; Camphor, refined, 80c; Cream Tartar, 45c; Rhubarb, Root India, $1.00; Hyd. Potash, $3.25@3.50; Epsom Salts, 5c; Gum Iodine, $5.00; Copperas, 3½@4c; Alum, 4@5c; Vitriol, blue, 14@15c; Madder, 14@17c; Cochineal, $1.00@1.50; Indigo, $1.00@1.50; Quicksilver, 80@85c; Opium, $6.50; Ginseng, 30@40c; Terra Japonica, 4½@5c; Soda, 3½@4c; bi-carbonate, 4½@5½c ₩ lb; Soda Ash, 3½@4c; Sal Soda, 2½@3c; Sugar Lead, 18@20c; Oxalic Acid, 30@35c; Tartaric Acid, 60@70c; Gum Shellac, 37@40c.

EGGS—In fair local and shipping request, at 9½c ₩ doz—packages returned.

FISH—Received last week by Lake, 279 pkgs. The market for Lake Fish is dull and heavy—prices having declined 12½c. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf. brls	@4.87½
No. 2 Whitefish, hf. brls	@4.37½
No. 1 Trout, hf. brls	@3.50
No. 2 Trout, hf. brls	@3.25
Canada Herrings, hf. brls	3.75@4.00
Eastport Herrings ₩ brl	5.00@4.75
Codfish ₩ 100 lbs	5.00@5.50
Mackerel, brls, No. 1	19.00
" " No. 2	15.00
" " No. 3 large	13.00
" " No. 3 small	6.00

GROCERIES—The market is quiet, and without material change in prices. We quote:

SUGARS—N. O. common		5½@5¾c
	" good common	6@6½c
	" fully fair to prime	7½@7¾c
	" clarified to white	7½@8c
	" white coffee to lands	8@8½c
	N. Y. refined white coffee	9½@9¾c
	" crushed, powdered and granulated	9¼@10c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House		30@40c
	Portland	28@32c
	Plantation	38@40c
	N. Y. Syrups	38@44c
	Golden Syrup	38@46c
COFFEE—	Rio	14½@15½c
	Maracaibo	14½@15½c
	Santa	14@15c
	O. G. Java	18@19c
	Mocha	@—c
RICE—		4½@5c
SPICES—	Cassia	32@35c
	Pepper	9@10½c
	Allspice	8@10c
	Cloves	19@20c

FRUITS—GREEN—The receipts of Apples during the past week were 296 bbls, and the market is quiet, with sales at $1.75@2.50 for common to good. Cranberries are dull at $4.00@5.00 per bbl. Lemons and Oranges in good supply at $3.50 per box. DRIED FRUITS—In good supply and steady at the following quotations:—Apples, eastern, 4@4½c; do southern, 3c; unpared Peaches, 5¼@6½c; pared Peaches, (getting rather scarce,) 14@15c; Blackberries, 12½c; Raspberries, 18@21c. Cherries, pitted, scarce, at 20@22c. NUTS—Peanuts—Wilmington, $2.25 ₩ bu; African $1.50 ₩ bu. Almonds, soft shell, 17@18c ₩ lb. Filberts 9c ₩ lb. Brazils 8c ₩ lb. Pecan 8½c ₩ lb. Ohio Hickory $1.25 ₩ bu. Chesnuts $3@5 ₩ bu.

FURS—The market is dull and inactive at the following quotations:

	Northern skins.	Southern skins.
No. 1 Mink	1.00@1.50	75@1.25
" 2 "	40@ 75	50@ 65
" 4 "	15@ 25	5@ 25
Fall and Winter Rats	10@ 15	8@ 10
No. 1 Otter	2.50@3.50	2.00@3.00
No. 2 "	1.25@2.00	1.00@1.50
No. 3 "	75@1.00	@ 75
House cat, common	05@ 08	@
" black	10@ 15	@
No. 1 Coon	40@ 50	30@ 40
" 2 "	20@ 30	15@ 20
" 3 "	10@ 15	5@ 10
No. 1 Opposum	05@ 06	5@ 06
" 2 "	08@	@
No. 1 Red Fox	1.00@1.50	@1.00
" 1 Gray Fox	25@ 30	@
" 7 " "	12@ 18	@
" 1 Fisher	2.00@4.00	@
" 1 Wild Cat	25@ 35	20@
Beaver, ₩ lb	50@1.00	@

HAY—The wet weather of the past week has rendered the roads bad, and the supply is consequently small and the market firmer. The following are the quotations of Frisbie Bros, 45 Market street: Loose Prairie, $4.50@$5; pressed do, $6@6.50; Loose Timothy, $7.00; pressed Timothy, $10.

HIDES—Received last week, 262,773 lbs; shipped, 145,626 lbs. The market during the past week has been tolerably active and steady. We quote:

Dry Flint Hides	12½@13c.
Dry Salted Hides	10 @11c.
Green Salted Hides	5 @ 5½c.
Green Salted Calf Skins	7½@ 8c.
Green Salted Kip	6½@ 7
Green Country Hides	5 @ 5½c.
Grubby Hides	3 @ 4c.
Fresh Pelts	75c @$1.25.
Old Pelts	12 @ 75c.

HIGHWINES—Received last week, 1,691 bbls; shipped, 1,673 bbls. The market since the date of our last review has been steady and active at 14c, with sales of small lots city at 14¼c. To-day, 200 bbls country were sold at 14.

HOGS—LIVE—Received last week, 4,291, against 2,736 the week previous. Shipped, 1,260 against 1,400 the week previous. Under a liberal supply the market in the early part of the week was dull and heavy—prices ruling from $4.00@4.35; but towards the close, with a good demand both by packers and shippers, prices advanced to $4.12½@4.60, according to quality. About 3,000 hogs were taken by packers—the balance by shippers. DRESSED HOGS—Received last week, 123. The weather is now too warm for shipping or handling dressed hogs, and there is no market.

HOMINY—Steady at $2.50 ₩ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—French Calf $1.00@1.15; Spanish Sole, 21@25c ₩ lb; Best Slaughter Sole, 26c; French Kip, 80@90c, and $1@1.05; Domestic Kip, 50@60c; Domestic Calf, hemlock, 70@80c; do oak Calf, 80@85c; Upper Leather, hemlock, 17@18c ₩ foot; Oak Uppers, $35@40 ₩ doz; Female Calf, $33@42 ₩ doz. Harness Leather—Hemlock 27@28c; oak tanned, 29c.

LEAD AND SHOT—The following are the wholesale quotations:—

Pig Lead, ₩ lb	5¾@6c
Bar do do	6¾@7c
Sheet and Pipe	7 @8c
Shot ₩ keg	$19.80@20.40

LUMBER—Received last week, 344,067 feet lumber, 1,675,065 shingles, 37,000 pcs lath, 33,000 ft timber, 5,200 posts. Of the lumber 280,000 feet were received by Lake—the balance by eastern railroads. The following tables show the shipments during the week:

	Lumber ft.	Shing's, No.	Lath, pcs.
By Canal	386,530	207,000	31,800
By Galena R. R.	283,320	119,000	534,000
Ill. Central	644,610	465,000	153,000
C. & R. I.	126,358	47,500	26,000
C. B. & Q.	441,927	209,000	233,750
C. A. & St. L.	224,302	420,000	36,000
C. & N. W.	40,548	39,000	6,500
C. & M. R. R.	38,596	3,000	37,000
M. C. R. R.	4,271	96,000	....
M. S. R. R.	9,500	....	....
Pitts. & Ft. W.	7,500	....	....
Total last week	2,322,452	1,601,500	1,137,050
Total prev. w'k	2,794,015	1,780,000	1,789,000
Cor'g w'k 1860	3,944,631	2,564,800	1,042,000
" " 1859	5,780,895	6,883,250	721,700

The lumber market during the past week has been unusually dull. Not only has the demand from the interior been very light, but the bad condition of the roads leading into the city has lessened the demand by teams very materially. From the river and canal, too the inquiry is very light, as the shipments show, and there is little or no demand for St. Louis. In prices there is not much change. Common lumber and fencing, however, when delivered on canal boats is sold generally at $9, and delivered on cars $9.50@9.75. Some good qualities of common are held at $10.

In cargoes there is but little doing. A cargo of "bill lumber" per schr. Abigail, from Manistee, was sold at $9; the cargo of schr. Westchester, from Grand River, mixed, at $7.50; and the cargo of the Laurel, from Kalamazoo, steps, boards, &c., at $8.25.

Shingles remain dull, and although the receipts were liberal, we hear of only one transaction—150,000 sawed, from Kalamazoo, per schr. Shanks, at $2.31, afloat. We quote as follows:

LUMBER—First Clear, ₩ 1,000 ft.	$25.00@26.00
Second Clear	22.00@
Third Clear	15.00@16.00
Common Boards	9.00@10.00
Common Boards, 12 ft	10.00@11.00
Long Joists, Common	12.00@14.00
Stock Boards	11.00@13.00
Fencing	9.00@10.00
Common Flooring, undressed	12.00@14.00
Clear do do	20.00@
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	2.75@3.00
do do No. 1	2.50@2.75
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@3.00
Lath	2.00@
Posts, ₩ 100	8.00@14.00

LIME, CEMENT, &c.—Lime in bulk, 75c@1.00; Do in barrels, 90@1.00; Water Lime, $1.25; Rosendale Cement, $3.50; Land Plaster, $1.50. Plastering Hair, 30@40c ₩ bu.

MAPLE SUGAR—In limited supply, with a good demand, and sales at 11@13c.

MILL STUFFS—In good supply and dull at $9@11.00 for Middlings, and $5.25@5.50 for Bran and Shorts.

NAVAL STORES—We quote the market steady at the following quotations:

Rosin, per brl	$3.00
Pitch, "	4.00
Tar, "	5.00
Turpentine, per gal	0.50

ONIONS—Prime Onions are in limited demand at 20@25c; but common are dull and almost unsaleable at 18c.

PROVISIONS—The receipts and shipments of Provisions during the past week were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS LAST WEEK.

	Beef bris.	Pork bris.	Cut Meats lbs.	Lard lbs.
By Lake	....	201	....	....
By Canal	....	163	220,788	45,279
By C & R I R R	....	....	....	18,188
By C B & Q R R	....	60	....	....
By C & Mil. RR	....	15	43,146	....
Total last week	....	439	263,934	63,467
Total previous week	180	1,075	290,137	156,915
Cor. week in 1860	168	394	50,702	56,379
Cor. week in 1859	509	1,000	22,000	70,088

SHIPMENTS OF PROVISIONS LAST WEEK.

	Beef bris.	Pork bris.	Cut Meats lbs.	Lard lbs.
By M C R R	44	113	....	12,700
By M S R R	361	619	....	286,397
By Pittsburgh R R	70	183	522,100	123,600
Total last week	475	915	522,100	422,697
Total previous week	1,277	4,463	664,890	289,300
Cor. week in 1860	2,523	5,618	244,542	93,080
Cor. week in 1859	2,871	5,782	227,965	33,794

During the past week the provision market has gained additional strength, owing to an activity and buoyancy in New York, and prices of nearly all kinds of Hog Product tend upwards. This improvement in the feeling has induced several of our city packers to continue cutting hogs, and about 3,000 were killed during the week.

In Mess Pork there has been a fair demand at $16.50, and 1200 brls changed hands at that figure in the early part of the week. The stock now, however, is being rapidly reduced, and round lots are generally held at $17.00—some asking $18.00. In Cut Meats, there has been an active demand for Bulk Sides, and, under a light supply, the market has advanced ½@¾c—sales being made at 8@8½c loose—holders at the close being firm at 8½@8¾c. In Shoulders there is less doing, and sales have been light at $5.70 loose. There is some inquiry for Bacon Sides, but the supply is light. Lard was in rather better request, and the market closes firm, in consequence of the advance in the rates of eastern exchange. In the early part of the week, 300 brls prime Leaf were sold at 9½c; but yesterday 50 brls changed hands at 9¾c. We quote:

Mess Beef, per brl	7.00 @ 8.00
Extra Mess Beef	9.00 @
India Mess, nominal at	15.00 @16.00
Beef Hams	13.00 @14.00
Mess Pork	16.50 @
M. O. Pork	15.50 @
Rumps	11.50 @12.00
Prime Pork	12.00 @
Bulk Hams, packed	.... @
Bulk Sides, packed	8¾c @ 9.08¼
Bulk Shoulders, packed	6.00 @ 6.05¼
Pickled Hams, per brl	15.00 @15.00
Pickled Shoulders, per brl	11.50 @12.00
Bacon—Clear Sides packed	9c @10½c
" Ribbed Sides packed	9c @10c
" Shoulders packed	6¾c @ 7¼c
" Hams, plain	9c @10¼c
" " Sugar cured	10c @10¾c
Prime Lard	9¾c @ 9¾
No. 1 Lard	8¼c @ 8c
Yellow Grease	6c @ 6½c

POTATOES—The shipments of potatoes during the past week were 9,165 bushels, and the market is tolerably active at 70@80c per brl for good to prime Neshannocks and Mercers, delivered at cars. Potatoes in bulk and bags sell at 15@21c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.50@3.00 per doz; Live Turkeys, 7½@8c per lb.

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—The supply of seed during the week has been light, and under an increased demand, the market has advanced 15@20c since the date of our last weekly review. To-DAY the sales were:—38 bags at $2.30; 31 bags at $2.45. CLOVER—Quiet and neglected, with sales at $3.25@3.50. HUNGARIAN—No demand and stock large. MILLET—No demand. FLAX—In good request and scarce at $1.00@1.12½.

SPIRITS AND OIL—SPIRITS—Camphene, 50c; Burning Fluid, 50c; Turpentine, 60c. OILS—English Linseed Oil, 70c; city manufactured 75c; No. 1 Lard, 90@95c; No. 2 Lard, 85c; Elephant, 75c; Whale, 70c; Sperm, $1.80; Neatsfoot, 85c; Tanners, 50c; Shore, 65c; Downer's Kerosene, 55c; Coal, 50@60c; Atwood's Illuminating, 85c.

SALERATUS—Babbitt's Pure Saleratus, 6¾c; Best Medicinal do, 7¾c. Babbitt's Potash in the cans, 9@10c; Condensed Ley, 10c.

SALT—Shipped last week, 316 brls, against 1,069 brls the week previous. Syracuse Salt is steady at $1.60 for Coarse and Fine.

TALLOW—Received last week, 13,960 lbs; shipped, 12,691 lbs. The market continues quiet and steady at 9½@10c, with a fair shipping inquiry.

TOBACCO—The following are the quotations of the Chicago Tobacco Works:

CHEWING—Star of the West		35 cents.
	Pioneer	30 "
	Extra Cavendish	30 "
	Prairie Pride	30 "
	Packages, half brls each	30 "
	" whole "	30 "
SMOKING—I		8 "
	II	10 "
	III	12½ "
SNUFF—In bladders, jars, kegs and bbls:		
	Extra double rose, scented	80 "
	Extra single rose, scented	75 "
	Scotch	50 "
	Rappee	50 "
	Jars, per gal	12½ "
	Kegs, each	20 "

VINEGAR—John Palmer's cider vinegar, 12½c; pure do 10c; commercial 8c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 27.

[Abridged from Thursday's New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,437.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8	@ 9
Medium	7¾	@ 8
Ordinary	6¾	@ 7¾
Some extra good	....	@ 9½

The general average of the market is less than 8c.

The most of the sales range from 7½@8½c.

An error of a ½c in the figures of the average occurred last week; it should have read 8c instead of 8½c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,749.

This is 971 less than last week, and 615 head less than the average last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491, while the number to-day being 3,437, shows 54 less than the average, and 973 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States and Canada:

New York	163	Iowa	265
Ohio	286	Missouri	107
Indiana	374	Michigan	113
Illinois	1,634	Virginia	116

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—The market opened this morning with a little more life than at the close yesterday. But it was of very short duration, and then it settled down into a state of immovable dullness, and so continued through the forenoon, during which bullocks could have been bought at $3 or $4 a head less than yesterday forenoon, and at just about the same rates as the same class sold at on the average last week. Indeed, some of the brokers were ready to swear that the market, on the whole, this week, is not as good as it was last; while, on the other hand, nearly all the butchers were sure that their cattle cost them about ½c net ₩ lb more. Our own opinion is that the trade has fluctuated very much, so that some have bought their stock more than ½c higher, and others lower than last week. We think the average a shade higher, and the average quality full as good, in some respects better. There were not as many heavy bullocks in this week, nor as many lean ones. The supply of good, fair quality of medium Steers, of 6 to 8 cwt. each, is very large, and these have generally sold very regularly at prices equivalent to 8c ₩ lb for the net weight of beef.

There are more bullocks this week for butchers in these yards at Forty-fourth street than there were last, notwithstanding the whole number is 272 less. More than the difference was taken last week by graziers. This week we see very few here, though we believe that they could buy stock toward the close of the market upon quite as good terms as they did last Wednesday.

There is nothing very encouraging to drovers in the closing scenes of this market for next week or future weeks, if they have paid over 3c a pound for fair quality of common western steers. Some that cost 3½c in Ohio have lost money this week, and some very superior Ohio Durhams, of 8 cwt average, which cost $3.70 have given no profit, for they have not averaged over 8½c net.

As the day draws to a close, the appearances are that the tail of droves, if sold at all, will be at very low rates.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 8,002.

The quotation of prices of live hogs to-day is given as follows by Henry D. Grout, Superintendent of the market: Corn fed hogs ₩ lb, live weight, 5¾@5½; distillery fed hogs, 4¾@4¾c.

The receipts have been larger this week than last, and prices of corn fed hogs have declined, and fears are entertained of a still further decline.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of Hogs this week;

	Live.	Dead.
First quality corn fed, large size	5.40@5¾c	6¾@6¾c
Second quality, cornfed	5¾@5¾c	6¾@7c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	5¾@5¾c	6¾@7c
Large size still-fed, fat	4¾@4¾c	5¾@6c
Second quality, still fed, fat	4¾@4¾c	5¾@6c
Small sizes, choice stock hogs	Not wanted.	
Ordinary or common stock	Not wanted.	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Sherman's Sale and Shipping Yards—Mich. C. R. R.—Markets reported by WALTER SHERMAN, *expressly for the* TRIBUNE, *week ending Monday, April 8, 1861:*

Stock received for week	1895	Cattle
" " "	511	Sheep
" " "	1881	Hogs
Total Stock	4287	

SHIPPED VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Campbell & Spencer	20	Kingscott & Kirkwood	49
A. Hubbard	39		
E. Sumner	115	Wetzell & Morris	74
Page & Tucker	81	J C Bone	123
H. Page	36	A. Bennett	47
Robbins & Co	98	A. R. St John & Co	120
J. Lester	40	P. Morgan	20
E. F. Leach	35	Wm. McIntyre	18
Wm. McHildreth	30	F. Mertz	44
G. Wallard	90	C. Cheeney	72
J. Warner	47	Pincombe & Co.	62
A. Smith	44	Coon & Sherwood	120
J. Rickwood	59		
Total			1541

	Hogs.		Hogs.
Robbins & Co	611	William Smith	286
Total			897

Below we give a few sales, average weight, &c.

14	Cattle averaging	1420 lbs	$3.43
18	"	1050	2.75
14	"	1400	3.25
10	"	1273	3.25
33	"	1290	3.25
54	"	1300	3.25
8	"	1200	3.25
16	"	1360	3.35
18	"	1375	3.35
29	"	1280	3.25
112	"	1270	3.50
64	Sheep averaging	105 lbs	4.00
65	Hogs averaging	213 lbs	4.50
59	"	190	4.50
112	"	210	4.55
44	"	200	4.40
106	"	215	4.45
31	"	205	4.45
49	"	208	4.55
52	"	244	4.55
231	"	200	4.55
20	"	205	4.55
57	"	212	4.50

CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sales reported for the TRIBUNE *by* S. W. BOWLES, *Commission Salesman.*

SALES OF CATTLE.

16	Cattle averaging	1250 lbs	$3.00
35	"	1300	3.25
18	"	1185	3.25
15	"	1350	3.21
4	"	1050	2.60
20	"	1250	3.00
7	"	1222	3.25
96	"	1525	4.00
220			

SALES OF HOGS.

62	Hogs averaging	283 lbs	$4.70
61	"	231	4.45
109	"	225	4.60
80	"	260	4.80
11	"	166	4.50
118	"	220	4.10
41	"	210	4.60
143	"	227	4.60
165	"	240	4.65
95	"	190	4.60
380	"	180	4.60
186	"	250	4.70
254	"	210	4.55
108	"	255	4.70
1794			

SALES OF SHEEP.

143	Sheep averaging	250 lbs	$4.00
69	"	122	4.00
212			

Total No. cars shipped	59
Total No. of cattle shipped	774
Total No. of hogs shipped	1475

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Ashes firm, and fair demand at $5.31 for pots and pearls.

FLOUR dull and 5c lower and moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales of 15,200 bbls at $5.15@5.25 for super state; $5.30@5.40 for extra do; $5.15@5.25 for super western; $5.30@5.60 for common to medium extra western; $5.60@5.65 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.70@6.07 for trade brands do—market closing with little more steady feeling, owing to slight reduction in freights. Canadian flour a shade lower with moderate demand. Sales 600 bbls at $5.35@5.75 for common; $5.35@6.75 for common to good extra, and $7@7.50 for choice and favorite do. Rye flour in limited request at $3.25@4.10. Corn meal quiet and prices nominal and unchanged.

WHISKY—less active and a shade easier. Sales 500 bbls at 18@18¼.

GRAIN.—Wheat 1c lower with a moderate business doing for export, and limited inquiry for home consumption. Sales, 5,400 bu of good common Chicago spring at $1.23 delivered; 16,400 bu of Milwaukee club at $1.28 in store and $1.30 delivered; 6,000 bu Racine spring at $1.31 delivered; 4,400 bu red state at $1.35 delivered; 11,000 bu inferior red western at $1.32@1.37½ delivered; 12,400 bu amber Iowa at $1.32 delivered; 4,400 bu fair white Canadian at $1.40; 3,500 bu white western at $1.42@1.50; 700 bu white Kentucky at $1.65, and 2,500 bu damaged white western at $1.15. Rye quiet at 68@69c. Barley dull at 65@75c. Barley malt heavy, at 81c; sales, 1,600 bus at 88c. Corn 1@2c lower, and moderate business doing for export and home consumption at the decline. Sales, 69,000 bu at 66@67c for old mixed western delivered; 61c for new bound yellow; 61@63c for new yellow Jersey; 65c for yellow southern; 69@71c for white southern. Oats in active request and quite firm at 32@33½c for Jersey; 33@34½c for western and Canadian; 34@35 for state and Canada. Peas rule quiet and are unchanged. Sales, 500 bu at 71c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; the firmness of holders checks business; sales 150 brls at $17.37@17.50 for mess, $12.75@13 for prime. Beef active and market steady; sales 740 bris at $4.75@5 for country prime, $5.75@6.25 for country mess, $8@10 for repacked mess, $10.00@10.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull, and without sales of note. Beef hams moderately active at 12@15c for state and western. Cut meats steady and unchanged; trifling sales at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders, 8@8¾c for hams. Bacon in moderate request, and very little offering. Lard active and firmer; sales 1,000 brls at 9@10½c—the latter an extreme rate for strictly prime kettle rendered. Butter selling at 10@16c for Ohio, 14@20c for state. Cheese steady at 9@11c for interior to prime.

GROCERIES.—Sugar—Raw very quiet, and prices slightly firmer; sales 336 hhds Cuba at 4¾@5¾; 26 hhds Porto Rico, at 5¾; 130 boxes Havana, at 4¾; and by auction 135 hhds New Orleans, at 4¾@5¾; 89 hhds Porto Rico at 5¾@6¾. Molasses dull and unchanged; sales 125 brls New Orleans at 33; 5 hhds common Porto Rico, old crop, 22; 50 hhds clayed Cuba, 16@17; and by auction, 119 brls New Orleans at 25@31½ cash.

STOCKS—Generally a shade better, with moderate business. C & R I 51½, C B & Q 70, C & Chi 69½, Pan 112, M S 15½, Reading 39¾, Hud 38¾; 66½ Va 73½, Pac Mail 84¾, Mo 6 60, N Y Cent 76, C & T 31, C & T 9, I C scrip 73½, M S guar 28, M C 51¾, Har 15, Galena 65½, Hudson R R 39, Erie 31, Illinois Central bonds 90¼, Ten 6 73¼, Mo 6s 60¼, U S 5s 94, U S coupons 91, U S 6s 94, U S registered 95¾.

AMERICAN HOUSE AND FARM AGENCY.

No. 24 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, March, 1861.

The undersigned has established, in the city of New York, an Agency for the Purchase, Sale and Transfer of Farms and Improved Real Property and Lands, on a broader and more general basis than has yet ever been attempted in this country. His plans are thoroughly perfected, and he now offers to the owners of such property, and to purchasers, a free and permanent public and general mart and exchange, through which the property can be effected, at a trifling expense, without charge, except at a rate of one hundred and fiftieth of the value of property sold.

The Agency will use every proper means to give the widest publicity to the property which is placed in his hands, by advertising it in the papers of the whole country, with a full description of its locality, quality, advantages, extent and price. This description, in all of the States, will be entered in a register kept at the offices of the Agency in New York, open at all times to the inspection of the public. A printed abstract of all the estates and price of description, will be published in the form of a weekly register; and this register will be kept permanently on file at the office of the Agency, and sent to Newspapers and to all the principal Hotels of the country. Due notice of the places where the files are kept, will be given in each locality, in a County Newspaper in every county.

The system of the Agency is entirely novel in the United States, and, in some of its features, strikingly and extraordinary. The Agency is to furnish, for every Town and county in the New England and Middle States, and it is intending to complete, as soon as practicable, a similar system for the Western States. And every farm, or home, in every part of the country, offered for sale, will be brought especially and permanently before the notice of EVERY PERSON OF EVERY COUNTY AND STATE, who means to change his location. In this Agency, all sorts of Houses, Farms, all over the country, will be brought into close correspondence, and the property of every description will become more saleable than ever before been conceivable.

New York City is the seat of the greatest and most valuable agency, for the reason that all parties seeking to purchase property can come to New York. There is scarcely a town or community in the Union that does not have its full and almost daily communication with New York. Therefore every farm or house, offered for sale in our Agency and Register, attracts attention, and parties wishing to purchase property are more likely to find it here than in any other point, and the mass of purchasers from any part of the New England and Middle States.

The vast accumulation of specie in New York, now approaching Forty Millions, and the consequent new era of speculation and investment. And the immense emigration of every year from the East to the West, will be the most effectual agencies of the cheap and productive real estate of the Great West.

It is proposed that any piece of property entrusted to the Agency of the subscriber, for sale, will be advertised and published in the register of the numbers of the Weekly Register, which is to be kept open, at permanent benefit to public reference and examination in every county in the Eastern and Middle States.

The charges for service in this Agency will be as follows: For on every piece of property offered for sale through the Agency and Register, the price of which is fixed by the seller, the sum of ... on every piece of property valued by the owner at over $5,000, and not exceeding $20,000, ... and not over $20,000, and an additional charge of ... diminished amount.

These fees cover all charges that will ever be made against the owners of property, excepting the advertising and notarial fees, in case the sale is ... made in New York. But the fees as above given, must in all cases, accompany the orders to put the property on sale.

The Agency is now in operation, and commissions should be forwarded immediately. The first number of the Register containing Farms and Houses for sale, will be issued about April 15th, and lists should be forwarded at once, by mail, or by Adams & Co's Express.

A. S. MITCHELL.

REFERENCES:

As a guarantee of fidelity and energetic discharge of trusts, the proprietor of this Agency is permitted to refer to the following eminent gentlemen, his personal acquaintances and friends:

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, late Vice President of the United States.
Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.
Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., of St. Louis.
Hon. EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General of the United States.
Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Post-Master General of the United States.
THOS. ALLEN, Esq., of Allen, Copp & Nisbet, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN HOW, President of the St. Louis Savings Association.
Hon. JNO. A. KASSON, First Assistant Post Master General (late of Iowa.)
Hon. L. B. CROCKER, of Oswego, N. Y., President of the C. B. and M. Railroad of Iowa.
CHARLES WALKER, Esq., of Chicago, Ill.
WM. BROSS, Esq., of Chicago Tribune, Chicago.
WM. BAKER, Esq., ...
WM. JOHNSON & CO., Bankers, Keokuk, Iowa.
WEARE, GREENE & CO., Bankers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

N. B.—In furnishing to this Agency lists and descriptions of property for sale, parties will please state fully not only the quality and price, but also the town or county in which the property is located, and the Post-Office address of the owner. Also, if the property is near a Railroad or River, the name of the nearest depot or steamboat landing, by which the property may be reached. If the property is in a town, the number of Schools and Churches, and the branches of Mechanic arts mostly followed in the town, should be stated. Address, IN ALL CASES, A. S. MITCHELL, No. 24 Pine street, New York. apl1-d&w-6m

DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP

Is in great demand and is doing great good. And as evidence of that fact, read the following testimony which is only a sample of the many now being received from all parts of the country:

DR. FOORD—Dear Sir:—Allow me to contribute my testimony in favor of your PECTORAL SYRUP. The favorable notice of it by some of my acquaintances whose judgment and experience I have confidence in, induced me to give it a trial in my own family. I procured a bottle of it ... Utica ... who had been afflicted about six weeks ... It has been used in my family with highly satisfactory results, and ... the cough ... disturbed by the incessant coughing.

The syrup was taken according to the printed directions, and it gave immediate and ENTIRE relief. I have never before found anything equal to your Syrup for speedy and effectual relief. T. T. POND, Utica, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Your Syrup is so much in use for Lung Complaints in this vicinity, that it becomes necessary for me to order another package. I ... Cases ... without delay as I have only a few bottles on hand. Your friend, WILLIAM H. FISK. Canastota, Madison County, N. Y., Jan. 20.

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J. W. EHRMAN & CO.,

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST.

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SEWING MACHINES,

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—They are fully warranted, strong, well finished and reliable. Heavy goods will not strain them out of repair.

—They use two threads, make the stitch alike on both sides of the cloth so tight as not to pull out or unravel.

—They have the celebrated WHEEL FEED, capable of handling the finest or coarsest fabric, or even leather.

—They do not have curved or crooked needles which are continually breaking, but use straight needles as are known to be the best.

—They do not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a chain stitch ridge on the underside of the cloth.

—They will sew over gathers or seams without breaking the thread, or requiring a change of tension.

—They will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, gather and bind beautifully, making the stitch even and alike on both sides.

—They will do easily all FAMILY and TAILORING work thus obviating the necessity of procuring one machine for heavy and another for light work.

—For Farmers requiring a machine that will not get out of repair on account of hard use they are just the thing.

WE PUBLICLY CHALLENGE MACHINES OF ANY AND ALL OTHER MANUFACTURE TO DO AS LARGE A RANGE OF WORK AS CAN EASILY BE DONE ON THESE MACHINES.

Call and see them or send for a Circular.

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GOLD MINING MACHINERY.

IMPROVED STAMPER QUARTZ MILL.

A Saving of Ten to Fifteen Dollars per ton freight guaranteed.

We made the First Mill at the Peak in 1859, which is still in successful operation, and the business of the NINETEEN mills ... last year warrant us in asserting that our Mills are the best in the mountains.

We make the following extracts from letters received from Mill owners:

NEVADA GULCH, December 4th, 1860.
"Your Mills are the best in the mountains, and have the best reputation for saving the Gold."
KENOSHA QUARTZ COMPANY.

GREGORY GULCH, January 5th, 1861.
"We have our Mill up and it works like a charm; your Mill, are by far the best in the Mountains."
R. F. GALLOP & CO.

Our prices for machinery are as low as at Chicago or the East, and we will GUARANTEE parties who purchase of us a saving of $10 to $15 per ton freight, over those who have purchased at Chicago or any other point east of the Mississippi River.

A Circular giving a drawing and full description of the Mill, can be obtained with prices, by addressing GEO. F. JOY EN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A Mill can be seen in operation at our Works. mh23-1m&w-4

INFORMATION WANTED of STEPHEN ALLEN, native of ..., Eng., ... supposed to be in Chicago ... Any information will be thankfully received by his brother ... Papers in city and country please copy, and receive a mother's gratitude. apl2-d&w

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted to sell Clark's recently improved PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Splendid inducements offered. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or 4 stamps. Terms, &c., by addressing, with stamp, E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. ...

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of ... and against ... I shall, on the ... day of April A. D. 1861, at ... o'clock ... at the North Door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public auction all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property: ... Dated the ... day of ..., 1861. ... Sheriff. ...

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the ... Court of Cook County, ... I shall, on the ... day of May, ... at ... o'clock ... at the North Door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, ... offer for sale at public auction, ... the following described property: ... situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. ... A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. ... Dated the 8th day of April, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis by the Acting Surgeon ... to all ... afflicted with Sexual Diseases ... and on the NEW REMEDIES employed, ... sent ... free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ... d&w ...

THE KENOSHA WATER CURE

AT

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

The best place in the West for invalids. Address for circular, Dr. JOHN S. GULLY, Mrs. GULLY, R. PENNOYER, Proprietor. ...

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, a Second-Hand RUGGLES CARD CUTTER. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

THE FARM.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

A long series of experiments and close observation, have established some points which it is absolutely necessary should not be overlooked by any one entering into the business of cranberry-raising. This vine might almost be called a marine plant, so great is its love for water, and so soon does it perish when deprived of a full supply of this, its necessary aliment.

The first and most important point is to select a piece of ground which is always moist, even in the severest summer drouth; and if it has a stream running through it which could be dammed, and in which you could place a small draw gate, in order to flood or drain at pleasure, so much the better. Stagnant water will soon kill the vines; consequently, ponds or puddles having no outlet or current should be avoided.

Secondly: Having selected a spot as described, unless the soil be nearly a pure sand or peat, it will be necessary to remove the entire surface to the depth of several inches; or, if preferred, to cover the existing soil to the depth of three inches with either sand or peat. Any attempts to raise cranberries upon a clay soil must prove futile; they may be raised upon sandy loam, but the poorer the better, for the presence of either animal or vegetable matter in the soil produces a redundancy of *vine*, but an almost entire failure of berries.

Thirdly: It is very necessary, after having set out the vines, that they should be kept clean from weeds and grass for the first two years; after which they will so completely cover the ground as to require no further attention on that score.

Fourthly: Be very careful in your selection of vines for planting, otherwise you may have a flourishing growth, but no fruit. None but one experienced in the cultivation of the cranberry can select the *healthy* or bearing from the *unhealthy* or barren vines; especially as the latter have much the most attractive appearance, being stronger and greener than the fruitful vines. To accomplish this, it will be necessary either to select from a yard which you have seen in good bearing, or to buy of a dealer in whom you can place implicit confidence.

The cranberry vine is very hardy, and when once fairly rooted, needs but little farther attention. Its manner of growth, starting from the root, is to throw out a runner of from two to five feet; from this springs upright stems or shoots of from four to six inches in length, on which are borne the berries. With each succeeding season these runners extend in length, producing new uprights—the stems of the previous year increasing in length and continuing in bearing, until the ground is entirely covered or *matted*, as it is technically termed. Like all other plants, the cranberry is liable to the attacks of certain insects, which either injure the vine or destroy the berry. The *worm* attacks the new growth at or about the time of blossoming; it does not attack the old growth, but commences at the base of the new and works upwards. Its presence is at once known by the appearance of a fine web which encircles the upper portion of the plant. The *fruit worm* is the most destructive, making its attack on the berry about the last of July or beginning of August. The only remedy known to save the vines from these two insects is *flooding*, and without facilities for this, the grower will suffer severely.

The crop is gathered about the first of October, when the berry is full ripe, and before it has been touched by severe frosts. Hand-picking is both tedious and expensive; and where a large yard is to be gone over, out of the question. Raking or scooping the berries is decidedly the most expeditious manner, although it is objected to by some as being destructive to the vines. This may be obviated by raking always in one direction, and will also be of some advantage by thinning out the vines when they become too densely matted. Any estimate as to the cost of putting in an acre of cranberries must of course depend upon the locality of the place, and the facilities which the neighborhood affords for procuring vines, labor, &c.; consequently it would be almost useless to give the expenses attendant on reclaiming swamp lands, or irrigating dry localities; each farmer, it is presumed, being as well posted up as the writer.

There seems to be no limit to the time of productiveness of a cranberry yard, and no necessity for the renewal of either vines or soil. A farmer with ten acres of well matted cranberries, may safely count upon two thousand bushels a year, which at the lowest market prices will bring him three dollars per bushel, making a gross product of six thousand dollars. From this amount deduct six hundred dollars for expenses of picking and transplanting, and you have five thousand four hundred dollars clear profit, which in these times may be considered a very fair return for the capital and labor invested. There seems to be but little danger of much fall in prices from over-production, for with every year the demand increases; and owing to the failure of the peach and the apple there is a *growing* necessity for something to supply their places. This I think will be found in the cranberry.

PRESERVATION OF TREES.

At this season of the year, when the trees are denuded of their summer foliage, the time is most propitious and opportune to make those necessary examinations, as to the insect eggs, which the health and the prosperity of the tree and its fruit crop during the coming season demand. The tree being entirely divested of leaves, other objects concealed through the summer are now exposed to view, and hang out in bold relief, inviting our efforts in behalf of their immediate removal. The pendant follicles of the "drop worm" of the last season are conspicuous. True, many of these are the deserted habitations of the males, but all of those large plump ones contain the pupa case, or the female, filled with eggs, in many instances numbering from two to four, and sometimes five hundred, each of which contains in embryo a young "drop worm," that will be excluded therefrom as soon as there is heat and foliage sufficient to hatch and sustain them. These follicles should all be carefully clipped off with a sharp pair of pruning or other shears, and then burned.

But in addition to them, there are other enemies to vegetation and the fruit crop, that may in some measure be circumvented by a little prevention at the proper time. The eggs of the "American Tent Caterpillar," the female of which deposits from three to five hundred in number in a girdle around the branches of apple, pear and cherry trees, are now distinctly visible, where they exist, if a close examination be instituted. It is well known that these caterpillars appear sometimes in large numbers very suddenly, and in an incredibly short space of time spin and web over the leaves and feed at their leisure, free from interruption or injury by wind or rain. Where these appear on a tree, they ought to be immediately removed by clipping off the branch affected, with pruning shears, and burning or singeing them in a smart fire; but by far the better plan is to remove the eggs. These girdles of eggs can be seen as plainly and almost at as great a distance as a bracelet can be seen on a lady's wrist. The eggs of plant lice, and of bark lice, may also be seen on close inspection, and those on small trees can be removed by an application of soap suds, applied with a stiff brush, thoroughly rubbed on.

RAISING ONION SEED.

As it is a law of nature that like produces like, it is of the utmost importance that great care should be taken to obtain seed that will produce the most perfect specimens of its kind. This holds true in regard to onion seed, for it is a notorious fact that this esculent has been improved in shape and color within a few years, from a flat turnip-shape and pale red color, to nearly a round or spherical form, and a bright, clear red color. In saving onions for seed, then, care should be taken to select those of the desired shape and color, and of medium size, or a little above it. The best time to do this is when they are pulled, as then the perfectly ripe ones are more easily distinguished than when they are cured. Another advantage to be gained is that the earliest may be reserved, in order to get an earlier crop, if desired, the next year. Onions intended for seed should be set out about the middle of April or at the usual time of sowing. The ground should be prepared in the same manner as for the regular crops, and then laid out in drills about three feet apart, and four inches deep. In these drills the onions are to be placed, four or five inches apart, covered with fine dirt, gently pressed down with the feet, or hand roller. As soon as they are well out of the ground, they should be gone through with a hoe or cultivator, and the weeds kept down by occasionally hoeing the ground, and weeding, until the seed is ripe. Digging a trench between the rows, either with a spade or hoe, about the time the seed is in blossom, and working the dirt thus dug out round the onion stalks, is beneficial. Care should be taken after the onions have blossomed, not to handle them, or disturb their roots. The seed matures about the same time that onions raised from the seed get ripe. The time for gathering is when the heads assume a brown color and the balls begin to crack and get ripe. The heads should then be cut off and exposed to the sun on a blanket or floor, until the seed will readily shell; then by rubbing with the hands, or threshing with a flail, if a quantity is raised, the seed is made ready to be passed through a fanning-mill, or exposed to a winnowing process. After this is done, the seed should be put in a vessel of water, and only that which readily sinks is to be preserved. It is then dried in the sun for a day or two, and put away in a bag, in a dry, airy place, until wanted. Onion seed should never be trusted after it is two years old. The different varieties, when planted for seed, should be put at considerable distance apart, as the seed readily mixes. From three to five pounds of seed are usually raised from a bushel of onions.

RAISING CALVES.

The growing or raising of calves for supplying the dairy, the draught or the shambles, should be attended with a very careful and wise understanding of your wants, and correct judgment as to the value of the calf, judging from its parents, etc. You can, by exchanging with neighbors, generally fill up your number and start with some but hearty, straight-backed, short-legged, bright-eyed fellows. Never undertake the raising of a *fool*, for you will be bothered all summer and have a cold job taking off his skin in the winter. Select the calves of good, well formed cows, bred to wide-hipped, strong constitutioned males, and you will have little trouble in rearing and improving a herd of fine, thrifty animals. In taking a calf from its dam, remember that you are assuming the charge of a living organism at a season and time when, most of all, nursing and care are an absolute necessity of nature. In proof of this, witness their bleating and cries for days after separation from the dam. Frequent feeding is now necessary of milk warmed to the temperature it was when taken from the cow. It is a shame to make a calf less than a week old fast from morning till night, when it would, if left to its choice, partake of food half a dozen times. Feed at least three times daily, new or nearly new milk, until one or nearly one month old, when you can begin to give them skimmed milk, "loppered milk," &c. If you want them to do well before this time, it will pay to stir in a small handful of meal and an egg. The former may be increased in quantity somewhat the second month, and the egg had better not be omitted. If the weather is so warm that shelter is not needed, they should be turned to grass at the end of the first three or four weeks, and when they have begun to learn to eat grass, which will be but slowly, as their stomachs are not fitted for it yet, their mess may be reduced to twice, and finally to once, a day, which allowance should be kept up as long as it conveniently can be. We wish here to call attention to the fact that all ruminating animals have four stomachs, each with a definite purpose; but it is well known that their relative size and action are widely different in the calf and the adult. The first, second and third stomachs are in much larger proportion to the fourth in the full grown animal than in the calf; while in the latter the latter the fourth stomach is greater than the others: hence the organism of the calf is entirely unfit for grass, and should not be changed suddenly from a milk diet to one of grass. Do not, therefore, incur the risk of crippleing or deranging these organs by forcing the animal at too early an age to subsist upon food unnatural to it, or starve. Observe the effect of different kinds of food upon your calves very closely, and endeavor to keep them growing from the time they see the light until they are ready for the market. Good care, good warm milk, and eggs and meal, with fresh grass, are the legitimate food of the calf.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

To Get Rid of Rubbish.—Almost every garden has in it a low, wet place, and almost every garden also has in it, or in the contiguous yard, the remnant of the late winter's embargo, in the shape of stones, brick-bats, chips, broken plates, dishes, brush, and other eyesores to the tidy woman. Now, whoever will follow our advice, may cheaply get rid of the rubbish and of the wet spot. At the desired place, shovel back the surface earth, and dig a hole three or four feet deep, and large enough to contain all the trash to be buried. Into this hole throw it, and cover first with the removed sub soil, and finish with the original surface. In this way a mud hole may be converted into a dry and fertile spot, and at the same time hide a wagon-load of offensive rubbish.

Care of young Poultry.—The early broods of young chickens will very soon claim the care of the farmer's wife and daughters. Pains taken with them early in the season, will be well repaid in the summer and fall, when the "pot-pie" smokes upon the table, and the returns come from those sent to market. Experience has proved cooked food to be better for young fowls than raw meal, hastily wet just before feeding. For young chickens, curdled (loppered) milk is an excellent diet, which they eat with great apparent relish. When meal is given, it should be coarse, and well cooked. It is not necessary, however, to cook the meal for chickens after the first few weeks. Cracked corn or millet can then be easily managed by them. A liberal supply of milk curds will be found good at any stage of their growth. Great benefit, both to fowls and fruit trees, may be derived from locating the chicken coops in the fruit yard. The active, sharp-eyed little chirpers are very quick to discover the larvae of curculio and other destructive insects, as they emerge from the ground to commence their depredations, and scarce one will escape their scrutiny; while, in addition, such worms and insects are, in part, the natural food of fowls.

A Steady Income.—A careful farmer with a quarter section or more of land, can raise not only root and grain crops, during the period of vegetable growth; but he can provide himself with cattle and hogs from which to derive additional income, and in their care find employment through the winter, when he has little or nothing to do on his farm. The farmer's expenses must necessarily be much the same year by year. It is, therefore, desirable, that his income be regular. Now all experience has shown that what is called mixed farming brings about this result, most nearly. When grain is low, and beef and pork is high, he has two chances of disposing of his surplus who is engaged in this plan of management. Again, it comes very handy in the spring of the year, when payments are hanging gloomily about us, to have a few hundred, or a few thousand, pounds of wool to dispose of.

Sowing Seeds.—A very convenient way of sowing a garden is to use a wide, straight-edged board, a little longer than the width of the bed, with a row of holes one inch apart across each end, with pins in two of them, just the distance apart you wish to have the rows from each other. To work conveniently in sowing, there should be two to do it; one at each end of the board. Then one can mark out a furrow on the edge of the board, and the other put in the seed, and when covered, both move the board, putting the pegs in the back side of the board, where the front one was before; the object of the pins being to secure uniform width in the rows, which should be quite different for different kinds of vegetables.

Marvels of the Wheat Plant.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Iron has been held by some to be the true symbol of civilization, because nations produce and use it in proportion to their social and industrial advancement. A similar claim has been made for cotton, but by the taskmaster only. But the wheat plant is the true symbol. Civilization began when its cultivation commenced. No savage nations cultivate it. The American aborigines had no knowledge of it, and they quickly remarked the difference between themselves and the English, saying that the latter lived on seeds while they lived on flesh; that the flesh had four legs on which to escape, while they had but two with which to pursue it, and that the seed-growers would supersede the flesh-eaters. Wherever wheat is cultivated the nations abandon barbarism. Mechanism was invoked, even many centuries ago, to promote, by rude contrivances, both tillage and cleaning. The inventor of the sickle is unknown, but the pioneers of Dutch commerce in China there discovered the winnowing mill, which is now a fixture in every American barn. The wheat plant has long been perhaps the greatest power in the earth. It was the acknowledged staff of life when the steam-engine was unknown, before a single coal mine had been opened, or the miraculous capacities of iron had been ascertained. It has been the great power from which human efforts, in all countries, has derived its mightiest momentum. It has built turnpikes and railroads, dug canals, founded cities, covered rivers with steamboats and the ocean with ships. Millions of human beings depend upon it for existence, both as growers and consumers. Banish it from the earth, and it would be vain to seek for a substitute. Our teeming West would stop suddenly short in its wonderful career of greatness. Agriculture everywhere would pause, scarcity be universal, and the fact be recognized that the wheat plant is the corner stone of civilization.

The oldest history mentions the cultivation of wheat. But the plant has at no time, nor in any place, been found growing wild. Neither is the country of its origin certainly known. On this point we obtain light enough from history and botany to justify the conjecture that its native place is Persia, and also India. But even on this point there are different opinions entertained by able writers. It is certainly not indigenous to America. In 1530, a slave of Cortez found some grains which had been accidentally mixed with rice, and having carefully planted them and their product for several years, he raised a stock of seed from which all the subsequent wheat crops of Mexico have been derived. The controversy touching the origin of wheat has been most animated and voluminous. In Sicily a wild grass is found called by botanists *Egilops ovata*, which some have contended to be the true parent of wheat. It is a hard, rough looking grass, which is sometimes gathered in bunches and burt, and the seeds used for food.

It is also found in various other places, and there are several species of it. It was contended that by careful cultivation the Egilops could be transformed into wheat. This was as vehemently denied. It was known, however, that, under certain circumstances, plants very nearly resembling wheat had been produced from two perfectly distinct species of Egilops, and the presumption obtained that these were the wild representatives of cultivated grain, and that therefore wheat is nothing more than Egilops, modified by the influence of soil, climate and superior cultivation.

While this point was yet mooted by the botanists, an experiment was going on, unknown to them, instituted by one who had never heard of their investigations, their discoveries or their disagreements, and who knew but little of botanical science. Its results have had an important influence in determining the question at issue. In 1838 a French gardener, Esprit Fabre, found the Egilops ovata growing wild in the neighborhood of his residence at Adge. In the autumn of that year he sowed the seed, and in 1839 the plants grew from 2 to 2½ feet high, ripened and yielded an increase of only five fold.

This increase was again sowed, and in 1840 the crop bore a striking resemblance to genuine wheat. It was sowed that fall, and in 1841 the product was a crop of ears more closely resembling true wheat. Great and important changes were observable in the grains of this third crop. There was no longer any barren spikelets, while all of them were in every respect like wheat, each one bearing two or three perfectly developed grains. These were sowed, but in 1842 the crop was almost entirely destroyed by rust. The few grains saved were sowed, and in 1843 the plants grew three feet high, the straw being firmer than before, and less brittle. The ears were less fragile, and resembled wheat exactly. One grain yielded 380 grains for one sown, and another 450. Planted again, and in 1844 all the spikelets were fertile, and many of them contained three grains. In 1845, all who examined the crop adjudged it to be true wheat. M. Fabre so regarded it himself, and in 1845 he sowed the grain in an open field, and for four succeeding years continued to produce it with equal success, the yield being 6 to 8 times the seed sown. The stems were straight, solid, and were 30 inches high.

This remarkable result excited the liveliest attention from the learned men of Europe. It confirmed the position of one set of disputants, who maintain that by climate, soil, position, and culture, plants may permanently change their characteristics, while it covered with confusion some of the most eminent French botanists. Instead of according merit to the simple gardener who for twelve years had patiently labored to solve a great botanical problem, they impeached his veracity, and accused him of producing a mere hybrid, forgetting in their zeal that if so, it was one which possessed the rare quality of reproducing itself. This series of experiments is pronounced by Mr. Klippart of Cincinnati, in his recent exhaustive work on the wheat plant, to be pregnant with the most important consequences. He thinks that if wheat must be regarded as of an allied genera of the Egilops, it proves that botanists were not sufficiently familiar with the character of the plants when the classification was made, and that such identity [illegible] the traditions, the vague and disconnected accounts of the origin of wheat, which in ancient as well as in modern times, was claimed to be found in Babylonia, Persia, and Sicily, as in all of them the Egilops is very common.

Wherever the foot of civilized man has penetrated, this symbol of his power has gone with him. California, the latest illustration of this fact, which ten years ago imported vast quantities of flour, is now an exporter of food. A not less curious fact is the number of varieties of wheat, and the apparently capricious taste of growers in selecting particular sorts for cultivation. The origin of some of these varieties is equally curious. The Hunter wheat, so extensively cultivated in Scotland, sprung from a single plant accidentally discovered in a large field. The Ohio Lambert wheat had a similar origin. Whence these varities proceed no one can say. A field of the kind long cultivated on the same farm, shows a strange head in its crop. It may topple up higher than its neighbors, or it may be larger and fuller, but from some cause attracting notice, it is preserved and propagated. The difficulty is to say where it came from. A bird has probably picked it up in a northern climate which produces a hardier berry, and flying south, has dropped it undigested, on a field already sown, in season for vegetation to follow. This theory is sustained by the well-known fact that any variety of this grain which is taken much south of its usual locality and there sown, will present a more vigorous and hardy appearance than its neighbors that have been already acclimated.

It is also known that all the varieties imported from Europe and now the standards in our best wheat regions, came from high latitudes. The most popular of them is the Mediterranean, which is in reality Danish or Norwegian, the common name of Mediterranean being a misnomer.

The wheat plant is much more sensitive to heat than it is to cold. If it be steeped for only fifteen minutes in water ten degrees above the boiling point, its vitality is destroyed. In northern latitudes the plant lives 180 days but in Mexico only 100. Hence it is that our extreme Southern States have never been great wheat producing regions. Climate alone forbids it, even if the soil were the right one. Wheat requires a soil rich in phosphates, just as the vine requires lime. Every plant seems to need a specific stimulant. The tea of Java is inferior because the soil is overloaded with the salts of iron, a cause to which the Nankin cotton of China owes its orange color. Wheat also has its favorites in the catalogue of manures. British agriculture, aided by chemistry, has discovered what they are, and having used them freely, is rewarded by crops that nearly treble the yield of half a century ago. These are the phosphates. Distant countries are exhausted of bones to supply them, and quantities of phosphatic fertilizers are manufactured at home, to meet the growing demand.

Winter killing is constantly complained of by farmers without the causes being accurately known. If sowed too deep, the grain produces so few roots that it cannot, afford to lose any of them without perishing. When the ground freezes and thaws many times, at each freezing it cracks open. The roots extend across these cracks and are torn asunder, thus depriving the plant of its necessary nourishment, when in many instances it perishes outright, or maintains a sickly unprofitable existence. Sometimes the crop is thrown entirely out of the ground when it is sure to perish, as the chance of forming new roots is gone. The natural remedy for such calamities is known to be a deep covering of snow. As the plant, during winter, exerts all its energy in developing roots and leaves, leaving spring to form the stalk and summer to perfect it, a heavy and lasting snow keeps it so warm as to allow this emergency to act, besides effectually protecting its roots from rupture by alternate freezing and thawing. But seasons occur when no snowy blankets fall. The artificial remedy is under-draining, and if done thoroughly, it may be pronounced, effectual against winter-killing. British agriculture abounds with proof of this, and in this country, since underdraining has been introduced, there is much confirmatory evidence. Our severe and variable climate renders it much more necessary than in England.

One of the most marvelous faculties of the wheat plant is that of sending up a multitude of stalks from a single grain, known as *tillering*. It is the secret of its great productiveness. Many experiments have been made to ascertain the limit of their faculty, and the results have been truly wonderful. An English gentleman sowed a few grains of common red wheat on the 2d of June, one of the plants from which had tillered so much by the 8th of August, that he then divided it into eighteen others, all which were planted separately. In a few weeks so many of these had again multiplied their stalks, that he had set out sixty-seven altogether to go through the winter. With the spring growth all these began tillering, so that in March and April a new division was made, and the number of plants increased to 500. It was believed that another division might have been made, and that it would have increased the number to 2,000. The 500 grew most vigorously, exceeding plants as ordinarily cultivated. When harvested, a single plant yielded over 100 ears, and the whole number of ears produced was 21,169, or more than 40 to each divided plant, and the grain measured 3¾ pecks, weighing 47½ pounds. The grains were estimated as numbering 576,840. All this was the product of a single grain.

It is an error to suppose that ours is the greatest wheat producing country. We do our full share, without doubt, but our system of agriculture is steadily exhausting our best lands, and in a few years a diminution of the yield will be apparent in our census returns. Last year's crop is assumed to be 180,000,000 bushels, but the average is probably only 120,000,000. The average yield of other countries is as follows:

France	191,492,948
Britain	145,840,000
Two Sicilies	61,600,000
Canada	60,470,184
Spain	46,914,800
Austria	27,735,568
Sardinia	19,975,000
Russia (export only)	18,921,776
Belgium	13,850,000
Portugal	5,500,000
Turkey (export only)	4,629,000
Holland	3,600,000
Denmark	3,000,000
Sweden and Norway	1,290,300

Here is an annual production of over 606,000,000 bushels. If the crops of this continent are included, the total may be safely assumed to be 900,000,000, as the unascertained product of Russia and Turkey must be very large. No better evidence of the primary value of the wheat plant to the human family could be given than such an exhibition as this. It proves that where the highest civilization has been attained there the greatest production is realized.

Massacre of the Crew of an American Whaling Ship.

The Sydney *Herald* of January 21 publishes a letter from Capt. Hugh Mair of the schooner Ariel, and dated at Rubiana, Solomon Island, November 30. This letter gives the particulars of the burning of the American whaling ship Superior and the murder of her crew at Treasury Island. The captain says:

The mate of the Ariel told me that he had reason to believe that the American whaling ship Superior, of New Bedford, Woods master, had been taken at the last named place. I thereupon immediately got under weigh and proceeded to Treasury Island, where the natives, as usual, came on board in considerable numbers, and, during the whole day were coming and going, but did not offer anything for sale. This gave rise to increased suspicion, and finding but too much ground for my misgivings, I called one of the chiefs into the cabin, and told him that I knew of their having taken the ship and murdered the crew, and it was of no use for him to deny the fact. The man then confessed that it was the case, but said that he had no hand in it, which I afterwards found out to be partly true. The next day the natives brought part of the ship's sails, (all cut up,) and several more articles which they wanted to sell; amongst the rest was the ship's log book. That day I found out that six of her crew were prisoners upon the Island, and I at once set about trying to get possession of them. For three days more I cruised off the Island, having the natives backward and forward during that time. I went to the beach occasionally, and could see the men, but on every occasion they were strongly guarded. None of the principal natives coming on board, as a last resource I had to secure a native who was related to one of the head chiefs. I put him in irons, and next morning I took him ashore, and again offered the natives to pay them for the men. They agreed at last to let me have one, who, on coming to my boat, gave me the dreadful intelligence that the whole of the crew of the Superior, with the exception of himself and five others, had been murdered and the ship burnt. It seems there are two chiefs implicated—Copan, the head man, and America the next. My prisoner being a relative to America's, I resolved to keep him until I got the two other men that chief had, (for each of the two chiefs had, it seems, two men,) and I was finally successful after a great deal of trouble. The three men, however, whom Copan had possession of, I could not get either by persuasion or threats. At night I proceeded to the anchorage, where the ship had been taken, and remained there two days, I saw no natives, but I found the ship's jib-boom on the beach, together with pieces of burnt timber, staves, &c.

Prairie Fowl on Long Island.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

We have seen a consignment of six brace of live pinnated grouse or prairie fowl that had been consigned to Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., of this city, and are destined for the plains of Long Island. They were caught in nets near Peoria, in Illinois, and were sent by Mr. O. P. Secor of that place for propagation. After a passage of six days the hens looked exceedingly bright. The cocks showed some signs of battle, and one of them was lying dead. This was the result of so many males being confined together in their mating season, at a time when they are always contending, even on the limitless prairies. The peculiar sack of the males, covering each side of the neck, is in these specimens fully distended, showing the bright saffron colors so well delineated in Audubon's illustrations.

Not more than thirty years ago this bird was still living on Long Island, and at the time New York was a Dutch colony, they were as plentiful there as they now are at the West.

An indiscriminate slaughter at all times of the year has extirpated them, and an association of gentlemen of this city are now trying to repair a loss created by the want of laws in this respect, or rather of their persistent violation. It is the evidence of a gentle rural taste to encourage the breeding of all kinds of birds, and one which will ultimately make the island and our Central Park vocal with the whistle and call of birds that are now never seen alive.

CAYUGA MARSHES ON FIRE.—Many of our citizens observed an unusual lurid glare looming up against the clouds, in a Southwesterly direction, about ten o'clock on Friday night, and supposed it to be strong evidence of a heavy conflagration in some of the neighboring towns. We are informed that it proceeded from the Cayuga marshes, which have been on fire for several days past, and as viewed from the railroad track in that vicinity, passengers on the trains say that the scene produced by the fire and flame is fearfully grand.—*Syracuse Courier.*

AN INCIDENT OF WESTERN LIFE.

BY E. W. DAVIES.

On a distant prairie, at nightfall, a way-worn and weary traveler was overtaken by a snow storm. When the first few flakes came softly dropping down, he looked eagerly around in the hope of discerning a place of shelter; but none was to be seen; only the trackless waste of rolling lands, and far-off hills in the direction whither he was going—so far off that he feared he never should reach them. With the departure of light the snow began falling faster, the wind blew keener, the road over the prairie was soon hidden from view, and the traveler felt that he was lost on a trackless waste, without a star to guide him across the dangerous country.

"This is terrible!" said he, aloud. "I fear much I shall never come to my destination. If I had but a compass and a light I should not fear, for I could resist the effects of cold long enough to reach the hills, and there I should find human habitations, or at least the shelter of a rock. Now, I may go in a circle till I freeze, and be no nearer help. What a fool I was, to leave the river side and cross the prairie just for the sake of a few miles more or less journey. No matter; I must even battle it out now, Heaven helping."

And battle it out he did, most manfully. He drew his cap down over his ears and brow, and his fur collar up over his mouth, and thrusting his hands deeper in his pockets, pressed on through the yielding snow. The gloom increased, the wind came sharper, and through his heavy clothes the traveler began to feel the effects of the cold. His feet grew numb, his arms chilled, and after an hour's rapid walking, he suddenly paused.

"How do I know whither I am going?" he exclaimed. "Perhaps I have already turned aside from the straight line, and am wandering on the verge of destruction. O, that I could shake off this drowsy feeling that is stealing over me! I know what it is—the precursor of a rest in this cold winding-sheet of snow. Great heaven, I am freezing to death!" he shrieked, bounding forward with renewed energy. "Action—action—action is life, and life is too sweet to lose yet!"

He hurried along with a springing motion, stamping his feet vigorously at every step, and swinging his arms to keep the blood in circulation. Yet with all his efforts, he knew that the angel of death was folding his white wings silently but surely around him.

"Despair? no!" he cried, "not while the memory of my loved wife and dear children is left to me. I will struggle on for your sakes, and fight the storm-fiend to the last extremity. O, just Heaven, for the sake of the innocent ones whose only stay is my right arm—help me to resist—help me to triumph!"

At this moment he plunged into a hollow, his feet strode over ice, and he heard the voice of a streamlet singing of life and action beneath its icy crust. At the same time the smell of wood smoke saluted his nostrils.

"O, Thou who reignest above," he ejaculated, "I thank Thee that Thou hast heard my prayer! Help is near me."

He reeled heavily onward through the blinding snow, and saw just before him a low shed; one more struggle, and he fell against it. In an instant he divined its character. With a last desperate effort he found the door, threw it open, and rushing in, flung himself at full length upon the floor, knowing only that he was in an atmosphere reeking with the fumes of bacon, and warm with the smoke which rose from a pan of smothered coals in the center of the place. It was a settler's rude smoke-house, left to care for itself during the long winter's night, and the traveler's grateful heart sent up a tribute to Heaven for this place of refuge in the desert of snow.

In a large log cabin in the valley of the streamlet, Milly Dean sat alone. Her husband had gone to a distant town, and the young wife was left with her baby. Accustomed to the solitude, she felt safe, and sat in contentment before the blazing fire; the flames leaped right joyfully up the chimney, and the green logs sizzled and crackled in the heat like things of life. Out doors, the wind was howling drearily, and the snow falling heavily; but Milly cared not, for it only made the fire more cheerful.

There came a rapping at the door.

"How strange! Who can that be at our door in this wild night?" she said to herself, as she rose and went into the little entry.

The rapping was repeated.

"Who is there?" she asked.

"For Heaven's sake, let me in; I am freezing to death!" was the reply.

"Who are you? and how came you in this lonely place on such an evening as this?"

"I am a traveler, from below; I lost my way and am dying with cold. For pity's sake let me in, or I shall perish!"

Milly hesitated. She was alone, and it was three miles to the nearest neighbor's. What should she do? She paused in perplexity.

"O, save me—save me! I am dying!" were the words that met her hearing. There was a heavy fall against the sill, and then low moans. Her woman nature could stand no more; true to the instincts of her being she unbarred the door and threw it open. A closely muffled figure reeled by her into the room, and shutting the door she followed. On reaching the fireplace, the stranger threw off his disguise, and stood erect and strong, without a sign of inconvenience from the effects of the weather. Milly retreated from him in amazement; but recovering herself, and putting the best face on the matter, she tremulously addressed the man:

"I am sorry, sir, you are so cold. It is a bitter night to be abroad. Will you not sit by the fire?"

And she pushed a chair forward.

The man made no response, but stooping over ran his fingers through the blaze. Then he turned and stared at her with a look which made her blood run cold. A bright thought came into her mind. She would pretend there were others in the house, for she already felt afraid of the man, and bitterly regretted having admitted him.

"Would you like to see some of the men folks, sir?" she inquired, "if so I will call them from their beds."

The man laughed hoarsely and replied:

"Milly Dean, for that I believe is your name, you cannot deceive me. You are all alone in this house. I took particular care to ascertain that before I came. So you may as well make yourself easy on that score and do as I bid you."

"Do as you bid me?" exclaimed Milly, in terror; "what do you want of me?"

"I want the twelve hundred dollars in gold your husband received for his produce two days ago. You probably know where it is."

Milly sprang into the entry and would have fled, but the stranger caught her by the wrist, and dragged her roughly back.

"You cannot escape me, young woman," he said. "You will find it most convenient to make a clean breast of it at once. It will be better for you."

Milly strove to release her arm. The rough treatment she received aroused her temper, and indignation overcame all other feelings.

"Let me go, you scoundrel, let me go, or I will call for help," she cried.

"Call, you fool," said the brutal fellow, "and much good may it do you. Keep yourself still and tell me where the money is."

"I will not!" she exclaimed, her eyes flashing fire."

"You will not," he then replied; "we shall see."

He released her wrist so violently that she reeled half across the room. Then he seized that sleeping infant from its cradle, and held it at arm's length almost into the blazing fire, so that the terrified mother expected to see its light garments catch the flame.

"Now then, where is the money? Speak out quick, or hear your baby shriek with pain. I will burn it to death before your eyes if you do not tell me where the money is."

"Monster, give me my child," shrieked Milly, endeavoring to reach the little one. "Let me have my baby."

But every effort was frustrated, for again and again the strong hand of the robber thrust her back.

"See, its clothes will be on fire in a minute," said the man, putting the helpless innocent closer to the flames. The mother looked into his eyes. She saw there the look of heartless determination. She became aware that the cotton garments of the child were smoking with the heat.

"How shall it be?" asked the ruffian. "Hurry, or the child dies. I have no time to waste here."

"Come," exclaimed the man, touching her rudely with his foot; "you have not told me where the money is."

"In the box on the upper shelf," she said, pointing to the closet.

The man found the box, placed it on the table, and opened it, saying: "So far, so well. It is nearly all gold. I will pocket it with your leave or without your leave, just as you please." He filled his pocket with the golden coin, and threw the empty box into the fire. Then he came and stood beside her.

"Put the baby in the cradle," he said, "if you wish to save its life. I have other business for you."

"What do you mean?" cried Milly, eyeing the man with suspicion.

"Let me have it," he said, trying to take it.

"No, no, I will put the baby in the cradle myself. You shall not touch the poor little thing. Now, sir," she continued, almost choking with excitement, "what is it?" After having laid the pretty infant on its downy place of rest, she stood erect and waited the reply.

"I am going to kill you!" said the man.

"Kill me?" she exclaimed, her face growing pale with terror. "Kill me! What have I ever done to you that you should kill me?"

"Nothing, nothing, my dear, only you know you have seen me, and you will know me again." And he advanced upon her.

"O, sir," let me live. Have you not done enough to take my husband's money, without depriving him of his wife too? I will never say one word against you if you will spare me, only spare me!"

As she spoke she clasped her hands and looked imploringly at him.

"I am sorry that I cannot safely grant your request," he responded. "There is no help for it, so come along out of doors."

He reached out his hand to grasp Milly. But the instinct of self preservation was strong upon her. She evaded him, flew to the chimney-piece, snatched her husband's loaded rifle from the hooks on which it hung, cocked and presented it at the breast of the robber. Her motions were so rapid, that before he could prevent it, her finger had pressed the trigger and there was an explosion. But with equal readiness the man had stepped aside, the ball passed over his head, and the next instant his gripe was on her throat.

"I will teach you to handle arms," he said. "You would have killed me, would you? I will show you a trick worth two of that."

"Mercy, mercy," cried the terrified woman.

"There is no mercy for you," he ejaculated. He dragged her into the entry, and flung open the door. "Out with you into the snow."

"Hold! what is this?" exclaimed a deep-toned voice. "Unhand that woman, you scoundrel."

A powerful man stood in the doorway. He dealt the robber a blow between the eyes which struck him back into the entry. His grasp of Milly was relinquished, and she fell to the floor.

"O, sir," she cried to the new comer, "save me. This man has robbed us, and would murder me that I would not tell of it."

"Fear not, madam, he shall not harm you," responded the stranger. "Fellow, surrender yourself."

"Get out of the way," cried the robber, making a rush for the door, and striking at the stranger with a bowie knife. Giving back a few steps, the stranger seized the robber by the collar, whirled him around, and threw him on his face in the snow. The robber struggled, but the stranger knelt heavily on the small of his back, and grasped his hair.

"Lie still," said the stranger, "or I will send a bullet through your brain."

The robber felt the cold barrel of a pistol at his ear, and obeyed. Milly quickly brought ropes at her rescuer's request, and the robber was bound hand and foot.

"It was a strange providence," the new-comer said, "that overtook me with a snow-storm on the prairie, and forced me an hour ago to take refuge in your smoke-house, nearly dead with cold."

Milly acknowledged the truth of the remark, and she knelt and thanked her Father in heaven for her deliverance.

The next day Milly's husband came home, and when he had been told all, he remarked: "This fellow was in the tavern at the village, the day I sold my produce. It will teach me a lesson—never to let strangers know when money is plenty with me, lest they shall be tempted to crime and bring ruin on me and mine."

That day some sixty or seventy men gathered at the house of Mr. Dean. The robber was recognized as a notorious horse thief who had long infested that neighborhood. There was a summary trial, and then in dogged silence the wretch who would have burned a harmless infant and murdered a faithful and gentle woman, submitted to his inevitable fate. A rudely-constructed gallows, and a stout rope ended his existence. So on the thinly-settled frontiers of the West do they mete out justice to offenders against property and life.

About seventeen hundred dollars in bills were found on the person of the robber, besides the gold he had taken from Mrs. Dean. As there were no claimants for the bills, at the suggestion of the stranger, whose life had been saved from the anger of the winter storm by the shelter he found in the smoke-house, a thousand dollars of the seventeen hundred were presented to Milly in consideration of what she had passed through, and the remainder was divided around.

On that very spot there is now a thriving town, and one of the finest residences in the place is that where dwells Milly Dean and her husband.

How O'Connell Sold Mr. Russell, the Times Man.

The Mr. Russell who now represents the London *Times* here, is the same gentleman who was sent by that journal to Ireland to report O'Connell's speeches during the Repeal agitation. One of the first meetings the newspaper man attended was in Kerry. Having heard of O'Connell's polite qualities, he thought he would ask that gentleman's permission to take a verbatim account of the oration. The "Liberator" not only consented, but, in his oiliest manner, informed the assembled audience that "until that gintleman was provided with all writin' convaniences, he wouldn't spake a word," assuming an extra brogue, which was altogether unnecessary. Russell was delighted. The preparations began, and were completed; Russell was ready.

"Are you quite ready?" asked Dan.

"Quite ready."

"Now, are you sure you're entirely ready?"

"I'm certain, sir. Yes."

The crowd becoming excited and impatient, Dan said: "Now, 'pon my conscience, I won't begin the speech till the London gintleman is intirely ready."

After waiting another moment or so, O'Connell advanced; eyes glistened; ears were all attention, and the reportorial pencil arose. Dan gave one more benignant smile on the correspondent, winked at the auditors, and *commenced his speech in the Irish language*, to the irrepressible horror of the present editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and to the infinite delight of all Kerry.

Matrimony in the M. E. Church—Ought Young Ministers to have Wives?

In the Philadelphia Annual Conference on Friday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Quigley, requesting single men, received on trial, to take single appointments for four years. He did so, because there was a great pressure on this subject, and the consequence was that aged men, who had grown grey in the service, were given places unsuited to their circumstances.

A member stated that he would oppose the resolution, because it was not strong enough. The resolution was then made to read as follows:

Resolved, That the single men entering the work, shall remain unmarried for four years from the time of their admission on trial.

An amendment was offered, "That the presiding elder should be requested to discourage the increase of single men's appointments."

Rev. Mr. Cooper thought it was not proper to say when a young man should be married. The difficulty could be obviated by receiving none upon trial but married men.

Bishop Janes said the Bishop was required to give an appointment to every clergyman pronounced effective by the Conference, and was liable to a prosecution for damages, as well before the General Conference as a criminal Court, if he failed to do so. The same embarrassment and dissatisfaction in regard to those appointments prevailed in other Conferences as in Philadelphia. The Bishop could not limit the number of clergymen, but was obliged to provide positions for all.

Mr. Quigley said he felt deeply interested in this matter, and was only actuated by a desire to provide suitably for men who had labored long and arduously in the service.

A resolution was offered that, in consequence of the crowded state of the Church, no new applicants for trial be received during the present year, unless the presiding elder deemed it necessary. Agreed to.

Mr. Quigley was in favor of the resolution, but would not receive it as a substitute. His resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

Parson Brownlow Again.

Parson Brownlow prints a long list of names of South Carolina Tories of the Revolution. He says:

We print the names of these infamous Tories, because their descendants are spread all over the South, and a portion of them are now figuring in this secession movement, and some of them even in the late Convention. They have a hereditary title to the contempt of every honest and patriotic man.

Did not a man by the name of R. Barnwell Smith, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, have his name changed to that of Rhett by the Legislature, and if so, what was the motive? Was he not prominent in the late Convention which declared South Carolina out of the Union? We ask for information, because there have been more names changed by the General Assembly of South Carolina than in any other State in the Union!

* * * *

In the spring of 1789, Sir Henry Clinton and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot appeared before Charleston, and demanded a surrender to his British Majesty's forces. The gallant General Lincoln, in command of the American forces, repulsed this arrogant demand with the scorn and contempt of a brave officer.

They have hated the name of Lincoln ever since! The people of Charleston, and nearly all South Carolina being Tories of the basest character, took the matter into their own hands and threatened the gallant Lincoln with betraying him into the hands of the British forces, if he did not come to such terms as pleased them.

ACCOUNT OF A CURIOUS SWINDLE.—A New York paper gives an account of a curious swindle said to have been perpetrated in Chicago, and the parties to which have just been brought to justice in New York. The story is as follows:

A few years ago, a very rich individual, by the name of Van Houghton, died in Chicago, leaving a large amount of property to his children, who were minors. A man named Honeywell Vincent, believing that the guardians of the heirs would pay but little attention to the interests of the children, forged the sale of a large portion of the Van Houghton property to Ephraim R. Roberts, and had the deeds recorded in Chicago. Coming down to New York, Vincent found a man named Lawson, who assumed the name of Roberts. By this name he was introduced to the real estate brokers of Wall street, and being a man of good address, succeeded in disposing of the Chicago property for mortgages. Before buying, the purchasers sent up to Chicago for information, and the record being examined, it was apparently all right. The mortgages thus obtained in New York were disposed of by the swindlers for cash. For this, and other swindles of a like nature, it appears that Vincent has been arrested and tried in New York, and sent to the Penitentiary for ten years. He is a man about 50 years of age.

EMIGRATION FROM GEORGIA TO IOWA.—That there is a disposition in some parts of the South to escape from the unpleasant consequences of secession, there have been frequent indications. Another is furnished in the following paragraph from the Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* of the 24th:

Mr. Mark Miller, the editor and proprietor of the *Northwestern Farmer*, in this city, informs us that within the past month he has received not less than forty subscribers from the State of Georgia—the first, in fact, he has ever had from that portion of the country. Nearly all of the letters accompanying the subscriptions say the writers are anxious to obtain information in regard to the agricultural resources of this State, evidently with a view of removing hither. Some of them state that the emigration from the Gulf States to the Northwest during the coming season will be unusually large. Mr. Miller has also received several letters recently from South Carolina on the same subject.

WESTERN MATTERS.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—We were shown yesterday, by one of the police officers of the city two new counterfeit bills which have made their appearance East, and as the "shavers," when last heard from, were coming this way, it behooves our business men to be on their guard. The following is a description of the bills:

Three's on the "Kokomo City Bank," Whitewater, Wisconsin. Vignette, female seated, with liberty staff, &c. Figure three in upper right hand corner, and portrait of female between vignette and figure. "Three" in both lower corners, child's portrait at right hand and train of cars in oval border at left hand.

Fives on the "Bluff City Bank," Caledonia, Illinois. Vignette, loaded emigrant wagons, mule teams standing about, man on horseback in foreground. Figure 5 in upper and State coat of arms in lower right hand corners. "Five" above and train of cars below at left hand. The bill is well executed and calculated to deceive the unwary.

Neither of the above bills are noticed in any of the Detectors, and have but just been put afloat.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

RATHER FISHY.—On Wednesday of last week after the severe rain storm of the day or two previous, a son of Samuel Cary, some five miles south of town, discovered a large quantity of small fishes, all of the minnow tribe, at several places on his farm where it is usually dry ground. After the rain there were several puddles of water near by, in which they had seemed to take refuge from impending drouth. Some twenty or thirty of these strange visitors, measuring from one to two inches long, were brought to the house, and kept alive in a pail of water for several days.—*Hillsdale Standard, April 2.*

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 73 State street.

FLAX SEED TO LOAN!!—I AM PREPARED TO LOAN FLAX SEED To good responsible farmers, for sowing this spring, and will contract with them for the crop. Terms &c. sent by mail. Post Office Box 6146. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead Works, cor. of Clinton and Fulton Sts. [fe9'60 wly]

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 and 207 South Water Street, (COR. WELLS.) Would call the particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we have, at all times, the largest and best assortment in the West, of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, BAGS, BAGGING, BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, COAL-TAR, ROOFING-PITCH AND FELTING. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOME TWINES, (all qualities) WRAPPING TWINES, (in bundles or barrels), BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax, Hemp Twines of Every Description. Having also A SAIL LOFT, Our facilities are unsurpassed in the manufacture of Tents, Wagon Covers, Awnings and Tarpaulins, a large stock of which we have constantly on hand, or make to order at the shortest notice. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER. Send for our prices.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. They are pleasant as Nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the BEST TONIC AND STIMULANT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS. For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchants, [no10'60-ly] 179 South Water street, Chicago.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE, WOOD-SEAT AND CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS AND BUREAUS. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country orders. [mh14'61-ly]

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., (Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.) DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue, Are now receiving a full assortment of DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC. FRESH FROM THE MINT. Small Profits and Prompt Pay Will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTARIAL PRESSES, SEALS, Wafers and Blanks, DOCKETS FOR Justices, Lawyers and Courts. LEGAL BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER BY F. MUNSON. No. 140 .... Lake Street .... No. 140 [no1'60-wly]

STOUFFER & TREGO, DEALERS IN LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C., South Clark Street, Chicago. Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of everything in their line, to which they solicit the attention of country dealers and builders. All letters of inquiry or orders by mail will be promptly responded to. Cars loaded at our yard for any place free of charge. Yard one block south of Michigan Southern Freight Depot. P. O. Box 1122.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. ARE NOW OFFERED AT Greatly Reduced Prices. RANGING FROM $40 TO $100, According to style and finish of the Machines and Cabinet Work. OVER 50,000 ARE IN DAILY USE IN THE UNITED STATES, GIVING UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. The popularity of the Machines made by this Company has been constantly increasing with wonderful rapidity, because they are so easily managed and never get out of order. The Grover & Baker patent stitch is the only stitch that will bear constant washing without ripping. There is no rewinding of threads, as they sew from two spools as bought in any store. No rotary hook with pads, no shuttles to get disarranged and give trouble. Machines can be ordered by mail, and we will send them by express to any part of the country, and the amount can be paid on the receipt of machine. Printed directions accompany each machine. Send for a circular. GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. WM. B. YOUNG & CO., General Agents for the Northwest.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK, Making the LOCK STITCH, which is alike on both sides of the fabric, and having a positive upper and under tension. Every Machine Warranted. We give full instructions and guarantee the practical working on all kinds of fabric, thick or thin, without change of tension. MASON & EASTER, Sole Agents for the Northwest, 54 CLARK STREET, UNDER THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE. Agents wanted in every town and city in the Northwest. mh21e263w1m

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated Cornell & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT. Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at 133 Lake street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill., Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. L. CORNELL. [no21'60-ly] T. C. ESTER.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales, Manufactured by S S. HITCHCOCK, 39 South Canal Street, Chicago.

All kinds of Scales Repaired. jy20-ly

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every county in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact everybody must have. County Agents appointed who will be pledged the sole control of a county. The small Price of this article brings it Within the Reach of All. Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, 70 State street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4253.

THE KENOSHA WATER CURE AT KENOSHA, WISCONSIN. The best place in the West for invalids. Address for circular, Dr. JOHN S. GULLY, and Mrs. GULLY. E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

PEGTOPS AND BASKETS.—Bought for my Jobbing Trade as well as my Retail Trade. PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, 111 RANDOLPH STREET.

BIRD CAGES.—A fine assortment just received at Peugeot's Great Variety Store, NO. 111 RANDOLPH STREET.

MARBLES.—Five Casks Marbles, China Allies, &c., wholesale and retail, at PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, 111 Randolph Street.

CABS.—Edw. F. Peugeot, Manufacturer and Jobber of Children's Gigs. No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. AND STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND STILL GROWS More and More Popular Every Day. IT IS PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.

St. Louis, July 10th, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, '55, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least, one-third grey. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks there was not a grey hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time. After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying it two or three times a month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day as I am aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in travelling the greater part of the time the past three years and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will atronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt. Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement as I notice they have copied yours, word for word, in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours. I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, grey hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to. I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New York. You are at liberty to publish this, or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1226, will be promptly answered. Yours truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry County, Penn., June 7th, 1859.

PROF. WOOD.—DEAR SIR:—I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburg paper. Being there at the time, I called at Gross & Kunkle's Drug Store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to recommend it to universal use, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now fifty years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it as I allow a few grey hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance comport with my head. My head is now of less trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you. Yours, &c., H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30th, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably grey and was almost entirely white and very much thinned. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days, a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commence using, following directions as near as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably checked, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it till I have used three of your small bottles and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown or light black hair as one man or woman had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My head is entirely clear of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely from falling off, and is as soft and fine, and nearly as oily, as though it was just from the hands of a French shampooner. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effects of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old grey head. Yours truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER. Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana.

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY J. H. REED & CO., LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, E. H. SARGEANT, AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO. Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois: J. S. Richards, Moline, J. R. Miller, Rock Island, W. A. Hourse, Cordova, A. T. Chamberlain, Moline, C. T. Cleppengerd & Co., Cordova, Battie, Camden Mills, J. H. Buffington, Jerseyville, Collins, Carlyle, E. B. Lockwood, Carlyle, Wm. P. Cook, do., J. M. Lewis, Morrison, H. H. Thomas, Chillicothe, H. H. Rugg, Peoria, Gillet & Co., La Salle, Vasburg & Cuppy, Earlville, F. L. Butterfield, Marseilles, D. Walker, Ottawa, Kochelar & Co., Peru, C. A. Johnston, Mendota, W. Olds, Albany, G. L. Thompson, Ottawa, J. T. & T. J. Thornton, Magnolia, Jno. Dixon, Calhoun, J. R. & T. Johnston, Dearmont, Ridgeway & Williams, Olney, N. C. Cullen, Olney, D. Canehenour, Clearmont, Shurley & Stilles, Xenia, Neff & Hungate, Louisv's, George Henick, Xenia, S. C. Roberts, Decatur, W. A. Barnes, do., J. B. Brown, do., McCabe & Hildebrant, Decatur, Laforge & Co., Decatur, W. S. Cressey, do., J. Dodge, Galena, Dexter Rich, do., C. M. Clark, Galva, H. T. West, Kewanee, Davenport & Dalrymple, Cambridge, Caswell, Beard & Hudson, Oquawka, T. W. McDill, Oquawka, Lee, Bradbury & Co., Harpers Mills, Ferley Thomas & Co., Florence, D. H. Atkinson, Pittsfield, Rice & Maxwell, Beardstown, Merke & Fletcher, Beardstown, W. Whipps, Beardstown, D. Spittler, Lancaster, Town & Son, Bath, Harphans & Cadwalader, Havana, Stephen Hale, Havana, E. Thomas, Bloomington, Thompson & Co., do., Preston & Bro., Hutsonville, J. S. & J. M. Whilhite, Hutsonville, Woodworth & Lagow, Robinson, Hunt, Simm & Co., Urbana West, A. J. Clack, Urbana East, E. B. Smith, do., Boyer & Co., Kansas, Collins & Bro., Paris, Brown, Hague & Co., Kansas, R. Bullion, Marshall, Ellwood & Delong, Dekalb, Davis & Barnard, Charleston, W. P. Brown & Co., Greenville, W. P. Warner, Byron, J. M. Snowden, Oregon, Clark & Dana, Lane, W. H. Parmlee, Mt. Morris, Newton Woodruff, Polo, J. C. Bockman, Newton, J. Frank, do., G. L. Thomas, Pekin, M. Case, Janesville, W. J. Edgar, Jacksonville, R. Hockinghall, do., R. H. Baker, Fairview, Keeffer & Son, Canton, R. Delworth, Vermont, Hammer & Russell, do., Thos. Sinderson, Hillsboro, Hood & Bro., Litchfield, G. H. Dickinson, Vandalia, McCord & Bro., do., Conrean & Delia, Springfield, M. M. Vandusen, Springfield, Emma Owen, do., J. H. Hughes, Niantic, Bird & Son, Mechanicsburg, S. J. Smith, Sandwich, Davis, Denman, Charleston, H. Hemmer, M.D., Mattoon, A. Hiscock, Arcola, Rutledge [illegible], G. W. McCoy, Thomas McKay, Mattoon, J. D. Cope, Fairfield, Thompson & Clark, Albion, Lewis & Hundly, Morri on, Humphries & Brown, Cairo, B. T. Whitaker, Cairo, Star & Taylor, Nashville, J. M. Lucas, Ashley, D. B. Rice, McComb, Jos. Drake, Prairie City, Lock & Bro., Blandinville, J. H. Yarwood, Elgin, Wm. Conant, Geneva, Beck & Roe, Aurora, L. B. Marks, Anna, T. Watkins, Jonesboro, Ridgeway & Bro., Mt. Carmel, Hinsdell & Johnston, Sterling, Benton & Son, Fulton City, Winter & Bro., Morrison, Wierich & Ballinger, Galena, John Cowler, Maquoin, J. S. Brewer, Knoxville, W. H. Heiner, Abingdon, J. Duncan, Knoxville, Winter & Colgan, do., E. C. Huntington, Galesburg, Thos. Warren, Bridgeport, Anderson & Glass, Carlenville, M. Graham, Carlenville, R. Mettyard, Shipman, W. W. Watkins, Taylorsville, W. Middleworth, Blueville, G. W. C. star, Warsaw, W. D. Payne, do., A. Grant, Laharpe, K. Showers, Carthage, G. W. Child, do., Skinner & Co., Augusta, J. T. Cope & Son, Pulaski, O. S. Calvert, Dales, D. Greenleaf, Carthage, F. Kollatzsky, Warsaw, W. Seaman, Lebanon, Bakus & Zoller, Rockford, J. Bronell, do., A. D. Merritt, Woodstock, Baldwin & Stone, do., O. J. Jenks, Marengo, E. J. Hall & Co., Chester, Kerr & Bro., Ft. du Rocher, A. Blais, do., S. S. Briggs, Amboy, J. B. Nash, Dixon, Nelson & Co., Wilmington, J. J. Davis, Lockport, J. Manny, Wilmington, J. Henning, do., G. W. Woodruff, Joliet, Longworth & Ridgeway, Morris, James Gibson, Morris, Dry & Phillips, Clinton, Sam. Sacket, Pana, C. J. Child, do., W. W. Woodbury, Danville, Sam. Weeks, Ridge Farm, Hildreth & Son, Georgetown, J. M. Slatterthwaite, Northtork, Grundy & Leonard, Myers' Mills, Parlise's Short, Danville, Ellis & Gambol, Wyanitt, A. M. More, Sheffield, W. H. Winter, Princeton, H. A. Rodgers, Quincy, O. H. Butler, do., H. H. Hoffman, do., Hubbe & Co., Alton, J. Travel, Edwardsville, J. A. Hinton, Alton, Moore & Dakin, Freeport, J. H. Scamerhorn, Belvidere, C. D. Ward, Rockville, A. H. Scoville, Mt. Carroll, Robe, Lacon, G. W. Neff, Wenona, L. B. Perkins, Wilsor, Durkey & Harvey, Shelbyville, H. F. Vadakin, Sullivan, Jno. Ferryman, do., P. E. Bryant, Bement, D. Courtright, Monticello, W. Bonfield, Middleport, D. C. Bryan, Petersburg, T. B. Osburn, do., Funkhouser & Co., Effingham, J. Dreisbaugh, Tectopolis.

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, and sold at Manufacturers Prices, FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache. CURE Nervous Headache. CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS or SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861. MR. SPALDING, SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I LIKE THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861. MR. SPALDING, SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861. H. C. SPALDING, SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS. P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861. HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq. Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED. Direct A. STOVER, P. M. Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860. H. C. SPALDING, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent here. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861. HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25c.) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861. MR. SPALDING, SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz:—Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R.I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!!! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c., SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits. oct-wly

SUMNER'S HORSE LINIMENT is used and recommended by the following known sportsmen of the Turf, and stable keepers, the best Liniment ever compounded for SPRAINS, GALLS AND [illegible] And have volunteered their certificates, having used it several years. [illegible] James Simonds, Baltimore, Md., A. Banner, Philadelphia, Pa., Geo. Wood, Boston, Mass., J. J. Hitchcock, Frank Briggs, James P. Pullam, N. K. Very, Stephen White, Spencer J. Vical, William Woodruff, Col. E. Goodwin, Charles C. Henry, C. P. Whitcomb, Joseph Hale, E. Maynard, E. E. Nims, Dr. Wm. W. Egleston, Veterinary Surgeon. SUMNER'S FAMILY LOTION is invaluable for the cure of Sprains, Swellings, Rheumatism, &c. SUMNER'S PILE LOTION is warranted to cure Piles, Chilblains, &c. The above Remedies are for sale by O. F. Fuller & Co., and J. H. Reed & Co., also by Druggists. OSGOOD & DOCKRAY, Sole Agents for the Western States, Office and Depot, 72 State street, Chicago, Ill.

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BEEBE'S CORN SHELLER AND SEPARATOR. L. A. BEEBE, PROPRIETOR, Post Office Box 1932, Chicago, Ill. This Machine is considered by those using it the cheapest and most economical ever constructed. The amount of power required to run it is very small, and it wastes no grain. With from two to six horse power it will SHELL, CLEAN AND BAG From 1000 to 4000 Bushels of Corn per day. Price from $100 to $175, according to style. All persons interested in machinery of this kind will find it to their advantage to Send for a Circular. [fe21-e63-w1m]

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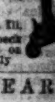

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OSAGE ORANGE SEED. Having been engaged for the last twelve years in gathering this Seed, I would say to my customers through the West, that I have had a quantity gathered this season of NEW SEED, WARRANTED [illegible]. As the crop is light, those who want a large quantity should apply soon. Address H. W. [illegible], [illegible]ville, Ky.

NEXT-OF-KIN WANTED. Persons residing in the United States and [illegible] or supposing themselves to be heirs to property or money in England or the Colonies are informed that a Record of the numerous estates and legacies [illegible] in the hands of Administrators [illegible] [illegible] Stamps or money by [illegible] & CO., [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Daniel [illegible] and against [illegible], I shall offer for sale at public vendue, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, [illegible] all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—[illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By W. M. P. GRAY, Deputy. Dated the 26th day of March, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] Sophia Mayman, Plaintiff, and against [illegible], Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of April, 1861, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—[illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By F. LUSMANN, Deputy. Dated the 27th day of March, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Samuel Roberts, Plaintiff, and against [illegible], Defendants, [illegible] of April, 1861, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendants in and to the following described property, to wit:—[illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By F. LUSMANN, Deputy. Dated the 26th day of March 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the [illegible] Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible], Plaintiffs, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. Dated the 13th day of March, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the [illegible] Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. Dated the 21st day of March, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By F. LUSMANN, Deputy. Dated the 29th day of March, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the [illegible] of Cook County, in favor of Buckner [illegible] and against William H. [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By W. M. P. GRAY, Deputy. Dated the 19th day of February, 1861.

Chicago Tribune. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Editors and Proprietors: JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY, WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible] Money, in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address, "Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—The Republican voters of the City of Chicago are requested to meet at the places hereinafter designated, in their respective Wards, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the selection of delegates to a Convention, to be held at the Recorder's Court Room, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different offices to be filled at the next municipal election.

At such primary meetings, they are requested to [illegible] for candidates for Aldermen and Constables in the several Wards, and also to appoint a Ward Committee of five, to act until the next Republican City Convention—and report the same to the Convention.

The Primary Meetings will be called to order and presided over by the members of the Ward Committees, as follows:

1st Ward—C. B. Farwell, F. Schlund, L. [illegible], Carlos Haven. 2d Ward—C. L. Wilson, U. R. Hawley, Geo. [illegible], Theo. Hartmann, I. L. Milliken. 3d Ward—Geo. A. Fluger, Wm. Murray, A. [illegible], A. Garrison, M. Hemrick. 4th Ward—L. Lamperts, John Raber, H. [illegible], O. R. Salisbury. 5th Ward—A. Akin, W. A. Groves, Geo. P. [illegible], Chas. Ippel, C. N. Holden. 6th Ward—D. C. Ferguson, Reuben Taylor, [illegible] Amondson, G. Leverenz, Wm. Wayman. 7th Ward—A. C. Hesing, L. Brentano, [illegible], Nelis Peterson, L. Brosch. 8th Ward—Geo. Schneider, M. D. Ogden, [illegible], E. C. Larned, Iver Lawson. 9th Ward—A. C. Coventry, H. Kreismann, [illegible] Jackson, E. Rawson. 10th Ward—Lewis Dodge, C. P. Hopkinson, [illegible] Lobstein, O. S. Merrick, Chas. Biets.

The election shall be kept open until 8 o'clock P. M. of said day. The Delegates are appointed as follows: One for each one hundred Republican voters at the Presidential election, and one for each fraction of two-thirds of that number, as follows:

	Vote.	Delegates.
1st Ward	1284	13
2d "	1349	[illegible]
3d "	912	[illegible]
4th "	351	[illegible]
5th "	1423	[illegible]
6th "	1495	[illegible]
7th "	1581	[illegible]
8th "	559	[illegible]
9th "	440	[illegible]
10th "	961	[illegible]

The places for holding the primary meetings for the several Wards will be as follows: First Ward—Orient House. Second Ward—386 State street. Third Ward—Sheriff's Office, Court House. Fourth Ward—Armory. Fifth Ward—Engine House, corner Clinton and Washington streets. Sixth Ward—West Market Hall. Seventh Ward—Frederick Pallmann's, corner Division and Wells streets. Eighth Ward—North Market Hall. Ninth Ward—Carpenter's shop on Cass street, between Michigan and Kinzie streets. Tenth Ward—Chas. Lint's, corner Twelfth and [illegible] streets.

JOHN L. WILSON, E. HANSON, JOHN C. MILLER, JACOB REHM, GEO. W. NOBLE, CHARLES LIEB. City Central Committee.

THE NEWS.

The contradictory surmises and discordant statements received by telegraph last evening, will leave our readers in doubt about the expected conflict at Fort Sumter. Fortunately the suspense in which the latest accounts creates cannot be of great duration. The question must be solved to-day, or, should the weather on the coast be unfavorable for the operations of the fleet, soon thereafter. We are at present inclined to give credit to the report which says that Jeff. Davis will prevent a fight by permitting Sumter to be provisioned. We have never believed that the Southern stomach was as greedy for lead and cold steel as the chivalry would fain make us believe. All the incidents and accompaniments of Secession, from first to last, have been of a sort well calculated to create the impression that the movement was the result of momentary passion rather than the profound conviction which inspires even timid men with courage to do and dare all things for success. But we shall see what a day will bring forth.

MR. SEWARD.

The allegation that there is dissension in the Cabinet at Washington, and that Mr. Seward threatens to withdraw in consequence of the policy which the President has inaugurated, is an invention of the enemy, behind which an excuse for a want of loyalty to the Government, in this crisis, is sought. No man in Washington, if our private advices are correct, is more earnestly in favor of the enforcement of the laws than the Secretary of State. Sincerely desirous of peace, he has the wisdom to see that it can be attained only by obedience to the constituted authorities. The efforts of the New York *Herald* and other Satanic journals, to create dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks by the assumption that Mr. Seward has quarreled with the President, are purely gratuitous, and have their origin in motives that no patriotic man can entertain.

STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Now faltering now. A step backward is utter and irretrievable ruin to the cause which every man in the North must make his own. It is a confession of error and cowardice which the Republicans of Chicago will never make. In ordinary times the duty of standing by the Government is not necessarily imperative. Where only partisan issues like those which have been presented, are involved, to oppose or sustain an Administration is hardly a matter of merit or demerit. But now the very existence of the Constitution and the Union depends upon the fidelity of the people to the rulers whom they have chosen. They must be supported; because they are the representatives of law, order, constitutional liberty and national integrity. To obstruct the plans which they may have formed, or to discourage their patriotic endeavors to do their whole duty, is to extend aid and comfort to our country's enemies by whom they are assailed. Have we any Cow-boys in Chicago?

PREPARE TO HOWL.

In quick response to our advice, the New York *Herald*, of the 8th, comes to us filled with lamentations over the alleged fact that "the President has plunged the country into civil war!" That's the key-note. Now let the little secessionists here set up a howl. Let them gloss over the acts of [illegible], of which, during five months, these gentle patriots of the South have been guilty—the occupation of Federal forts, arsenals, mints, navy-yards, custom-houses—the levying of armies with the avowed purpose of shooting down the Federal troops—the sieges of Sumter and Pickens—the Montgomery Convention—the Ordinance of Secession—and all the long and black list of treasonable offences, and swear that the President, in the plain execution of one of his most obvious duties, "has plunged the country into civil war." Somebody who has seen a newspaper since the November election, may be induced to believe that the *Times* to begin!

A QUESTION.

The Chicago *Times* has the audacity to claim to be an Union paper. Will the editor of that sheet answer—Is the *Times* in favor of the reinforcement and occupation of the fortresses in the seceding States by the troops of the Federal Government, including Forts Sumter and Pickens?

FOR WASHINGTON.

The battery of light artillery stationed at Fort Ridgely, and lately ordered to [illegible], is, by command of the Secretary of War, to proceed to Washington. The [illegible] and guns are expected to pass through this city, probably, on Friday.